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dress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER SUB-SCRIBERS.—The COMMERCIAL route west of ral street, below Stockton Avenue, here-carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter livered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is rized to make collections thereon. Sub-ers failing to receive the paper will please known the fact at the office, No. 76 Fifth t.

CITY ITEMS.

All Work Warranted
Opera House Shoe Store.

To Advertisers.
mited number of advertisements will be received r weekly issue, the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, pub-on Thursdays. The COMMERCIAL circulates ex-ely among country readers, and constitutes a ble advertising medium for merchants and

George Muir,
rmstrong Coal Works, Penn township, Alle-county, says, that after being given up by his tians, he was restored to complete health by Rev. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption, covery is looked upon as wonderful. He in-any one afflicted to call and see him, and he will them further particulars. The sole agent for n's remedy is Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 t street.

Musical Institute
aver, opens September 11. E. Ambuhl, Princi-Address, S. T. Taylor. was

Dandruff,
tion of the scalp, dryness and falling of the hair medied by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Western University.
xt term will commence Monday, Sep 3 [au17-15t

Country Merchants.
t wax, Indigo, Patent Medicines, the largest nd lowest prices, at McClarran & McKennan's store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. shing.

Purest and Sweetest
ver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh d livers on the sea coast. This oil is character-a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its tion is so great that it takes the lead of other nd is universally prescribed by physicians. Re-er to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manu-rs. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E & Co.; at retail by all Druggists.

Godey's Lady's Book.
's Lady's Magazine, Demorest's Monthly, Our Folks, Atlantic and Beadle's Monthly for Sep-; Chimney Corner, Literary Album, New Ledger, Waverly Magazine, Flag of our Union, ankee Blade for this week; all for sale at Lin-ink's News Depot, Rochester.

Allsop's English Ale.
y's Scotch Ale. The above are the finest brands market. Sold only at McClarran & McKen-Drug Store, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

Get Your Dentistry
6 Penn street, of Dr. C. Sill and M. E. Gillespie. teeth are extracted without pain, at a charge of ents, under laughing gas, which is entirely safe danger. Dr. Sill has extracted as high as twen-e teeth without the slightest pain, under one Full upper sets of artificial teeth given cheaper an be had at any other place in the city of Pitts-

A Great Bargain,
llwaine's Auction Rooms, this morning at 11 a five-inch engine, twelve-inch stroke, will be the highest bidder without fail.

Country Merchants,
nd it pays to call at McClarran & McKennan's Store, 85 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

The Growing Cotton Crop.

ne three weeks ago, a statement was put by a leading New York journal to the ef-hat the cotton crop of the present year l reach 2,675,000 bales. Of this amount, riter puts down Florida as good for 100,000 Texas for 500,000, Alabama 480,000, Louisi-25,000, South Carolina 160,000, and the other in proportion. An article in the Phila-ia *Ledger* of Monday last, refutes this nent and says it has not been indorsed by gle Southern journal, while a number characterized it as without any foundation

total crop of the heavy yield of 1859, was 03 bales. Of this amount, says the *Ledger*, hole crop of Florida, under slave labor, nly 57,914 bales, yet in 1866, with the labor orida prostrate, and not half of her tillable under cultivation, the writer of the New article puts down her yield at 100,000 bales. ama, too, is put down for a crop of 480,000

In no instance, says the *Ledger*, has the been estimated, by residents and factors t State, at over 300,000 bales as the outside The bulk of cotton planted in that State ear was on the river plantations, and hun-and thousands of acres were afterwards yed by freshets and inundations. A re-letter, says the *Ledger*, speaking of the in that State says: "The plants are scat-and dwarfed, and fields which should now bloom are not more than a foot high." is set down for 500,000 bales. The entire in 1859, when everything was at hand and yed in the raising of cotton, was only bales. The most liberal estimate of this crop, says the *Ledger*, made by those re-in that State, is 300,000 bales, and a most l estimate it is. Should the worm attack op it would be cut down to 150,000. isiana is down for 325,000. No one, says *Ledger*, who read of the terrible crevasses verflows suffered by the planters of Lou-, the failure of their seed, and the cold er in the early part of the season, would hink of allowing her more than one-third yield, compared with her previous bright rosperous years. In the richest part of the there is not at the present moment a sin-tton plant visible.

h Carolina is to produce 160,000 bales. is, says the *Ledger*, no State in the South, n labor is so disorganized, so small an nt of land under cultivation, or the people etchedly poor, as South Carolina. Yet put down for more than half of a full

whole question of crop is thus summed the *Ledger*: Not one-half of the Southern are under cultivation, and the available of the States the present year has not pro-exceeded one-third of what it was in 1859 0, the highest statement has not placed fifty per cent. Admit the latter, and ac-g to the simple rules of arithmetic, taking owth of '59 and '60 as a guide, the crop of ar should be 1,168,000 bales. But it do esnot that this amount will be finally gather-he crop has yet to run the risk of the ; these are various in name, as, for in-the boll worm, army worm and others structive. Its greatest enemy is the army which will clean out entire plantations ngle night. Large numbers of hands are be leaving the plantations on the most us pretext, and though a million and a bales may be actually grown, yet it may at much of it will be left to rot on the ations, though the inability of the owners cure hands necessary to pick it.

Crosby's Chicago Lottery.

spatch dated Chicago, August 18th, to the York *Tribune*, does not give a flattering nt of the Crosby Art Association. Not than one-eighth of the whole number of s have been disposed of, and the promi-nen who have lent their names to it, have a move to save their own reputation even eby the whole concern is wound up. They ddressed the assignee of Mr. Crosby, viz: el N. Nickerson, Vice President of the National Bank, demanding that if the ng does not come off, all the money paid kets shall be refunded. The only draw-o this is that, over $100,000 has been ex-l in advertising, &c. Mr. Nickerson is y and able to decide whether he will be ally responsible for unsold tickets and es, so that the drawing may come off as lised, or whether the scheme must go into ation. The small sale of tickets is attrib-to the failure of so many small schemes cago Lotteries.

ERAL GRANT.—The *National Intelligencer* n account of the reception at the White of the Reverdy Johnson committee, in urse of which the following occurs: "The e of Secretary of War Stanton was the t of general remark, but it was amply ensated for by the voluntary presence of al Grant, who stood beside the President ghout the whole proceeding. The lively t be manifested, and the genial smile which he greeted each of the committee he delegates, attested his complete sym-with the National Union party, his ap-l of its purposes, and his accord with the enunciated by the President."

List of Patents Issued.

ng the patents issued from the United Patent Office for the week ending August ach bearing that date, were the follow-J. S. & T. B. Atterbury, of Pittsburg, Pa., proved method of making smoke bells. ard S. Blake, of Pittsburg, Pa., for im-l nut rack and seat. Fairbank & Frederick Roads of M'Kees-Pa., for improved valve for the hulls of 1 Figge, of Jenner's Cross Roads, Pa., for vement in horse hay forks. k Ketcham, of Elizabeth township, Pa., provement in gate latches. ssue to Ransom E. Wright, of Meadville, proved railway journal box, patented uber 14th, 1865.

Columbus *Journal* has conversed with l of the physicians of that city concern-e probable effects of prolonged and violent al exercise, such as is necessary in play-se ball, cricket, etc., upon the health at esent season, and in view of the probable of cholera, and find that they are unani-ly of opinion it is dangerous, tending to of fevers and bowel diseases, ularly cholera and dysentery.

New York *Herald's* Matamoras corres-ent says: The American colonists in Mex-e begging transportation to the United again.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

JOHNSONISM.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Call to Support the President.

Cleveland the Place --- Time, September 17th.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1866.

The following is the call for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to meet on the 17th of September, at Cleveland, to sustain and indorse the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and the action of the Philadelphia Convention. In addition to the names of the committee, the call is approved by Major Generals John A. Dix, Steadman, Blair, Slocum, Gordon Granger, McClernand, Franklin, and above eighty other general officers, who further recommend the holding of local conventions to co-operate in the movement:

To the Soldiers and Sailors who Served in the Army and Navy of the United States, during the Late Rebellion:

In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of Soldiers, now or lately in the Union army, held in this city last evening, we invite those who approve the restoration policy of the President, and the principles announced by the National Union Convention, to assemble at Cleveland on the 17th day of September next, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country. We need not argue to you at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement. After five years of fierce and destructive war, in which our arms were gloriously triumphant, the Union for which we fought is still practically unrestored. Why is this? We struggled to maintain the rightful supremacy of the general Government, to conquer all who in arms disputed its authority, and to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws.

We held throughout the war that the Union is indissoluble, and its powers as expounded by its courts supreme; that no State can of its own motion withdraw, or at the will of its sister States be excluded, and that the duty of each State to maintain the Union and its right to take part in the Government are alike absolute. Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army and navy, has been thoroughly achieved. The Southern people, decimated, impoverished, and subdued, have for more than a year past abandoned the rebellion, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and laws prescribe. In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its councils they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws. Through their delegates at the National Union Convention they solemnly renounced the doctrines of nullification and secession, from which the war arose; repudiated the rebel debt and declared sacred the obligation of the national debt; proclaimed the faith of the nation pledged to the continuance of bounties and pensions to loyal soldiers and sailors, and their families; declared slavery forever abolished, and the freedmen entitled to equal protection of law in person and property with their former masters.

This platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is, moreover, most liberal in spirit on all the great issues growing out of the war. The character of the men who represented the Southern States in that Convention precludes us from believing this enunciation of principles to be insincere. They sent to it their foremost statesmen, men who like Rives, Graham, Orr, Parsons, Sharkey, Houston, Brackenborough, Hunt, Manning and Stephens were known throughout the land before the war as men of the highest character and influence. Among the five hundred delegates from the South, there was not a voice or vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the Convention. If the best of the Southern people are ever to be believed, we must accept these solemn declarations as sincere. We do accept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the Southern people, sick of war and anarchy, and longing for a restoration of free Government are ready to bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Union. We are therefore unwilling to see the Southern people held longer in vassalage. They are our countrymen, citizens of the United States, who have incurred penalties, but who have rights. Those who willfully participated in the rebellion and are unpardoned, are subject to penalties prescribed for treason. But though individuals may be tried, convicted and punished, communities cannot. No more can the States and their people, without a plain violation of the constitution, be denied the right of representation through men personally qualified in the councils of the nation. The intention of Congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as it suits the purposes of the Radical party.

Many assert that it will concede the right whenever the Constitutional amendment shall have been adopted, and each proscribed State shall have ratified it. But it is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three-quarter of the States, and, therefore, that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many of the Northern States, will reject it, and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the lately insurrectionary States. If there were no other reason why the Southern States will reject it, it is enough that it proposes to distranchise nearly all the men in the South, who have influence over the masses of the people. If none were to be disfranchised except officers of the rebel army, we still could not expect the South to adopt it, for a large majority of men in the lately insurrectionary States, through compulsion or choice, served in the rebel armies, and their votes alone would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would Union soldiers to recover political privileges, disfranchise their leaders, whom they love and revere for their heroic virtues? How then can we expect Southern soldiers to disfranchise and degrade their old commanders?

If there is no probability that the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which Congress appears to have determined on is at best impracticable. That proposed by the President and approved by the National Union Convention, is feasible, and we believe safe. We have no fear that the South can ever overthrow the Federal Government, or even disturb its career of power and glory. They will be the last of the States to rebel, and if they shall again rise in insurrection the loyal people can and will subdue, and it need be destroy them. The Government has asserted its power for self-preservation, and the devastation and misery of the South proclaim to this generation, at least, the crime and the terrible penalties of treason. Beholding their woes and contrasting their weakness and our strength, we could afford to show the confidence and courage of magnanimity. We might well let our vanquished opponents arise and, like James Fitz James at Coilantogle Ford, staunch their wounds and forgive their treason. But we are not asked to be magnanimous, but only consistent and just. This we cannot refuse to be without a violation of the Constitution of our country, and risk of its utter overthrow.

We seek and will have no association in political action with men North or South, who are not avowedly and in opinion sincerely faithful to the constitutional principles for which we fought. But if men who have taught or practised treason now openly renounce their errors, and maintain with us the true principles of our Government, we shall not reject their co-operation. When the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our form of Government are in issue, however much we regret to sever cherished political associations, and to co-operate with former enemies, we must prefer to act with those who have been wrong and are now right, than with those who were right and now are wrong.

Believing that our Government is again in peril, we appeal to you who have fought to save it, and who held it dearer and more sacred than all party ties, to come to the rescue. Let the soldiers and sailors agreeing with us in sentiment, but who cannot in person attend, send delegates through the action of their societies and of local conventions. Let us meet in force at Cleveland on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the day when the Constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers; and let us aid in restoring the union it created, and the liberties it was ordained to secure. [Signed]

G. A. CUSTER, Major General U. S. A.,
A. McD. McCOOK, Major General U. S. A.,
L. H. ROUSSEAU, Major General,
GEO. CROOK, Major General,
S. MERIDETH, Brevet Major General,
THOS. EWING, JR., Brevet Major General,
Committee on Address.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1866.

We cordially approve the call for the Convention and recommend the holding of local conventions to co-operate in the movement.

Signed by John A. Dix, Jas. B. Steedman, F. P. Blair, H. W. Slocum, D. E. Sickles, Gordon Granger, J. A. McClernand, D. N. Couch, W. W. Averill, H. E. Davis, J. O. B. Wilcox, A. S. Williams, G. Mort, Hugh Ewing T. Runyon, T. K. Smith, William B. Franklin, Thomas L. Crittenden, Marsena P. Patrick, Alvin C. Gillem, J. J. Bartlett, G. K. Warren, Jeff. C. Davis, Jos. P. Knipe, A. H. Markland, Superintendent United States Army Mail; Martin T. M. Mahon, Brevet Major General; H. H. Heath, J. M. Oliver, William F. Ward, Henry A. Morrow, George P. Estes, G. C. Maxwell, Anson G. McCook, George Spaulding, J. Bowman Sweitzer, W. W. A. Davies, Walter C. Whittaker, Wm. C. McCandless, A. B. McCalmont, Lane Beatty, Wm. Hortshore, J. S. Fullerton, G. E. Winter, E. B. Brown, J. G. Peckham, George Hall, E. A. Vaughn, James A. Craig, Morgan L. Smith, James C. McFerron, Jas. W. Bissell, Lewis C. Hunt, F. Vandervort, James H. Ford, Thos. Curley, E. S. Bragg, Chas. G. Halpine, Henry S. Commager, H. C. Hobort, A. C. Dunlop, C. O. Loomis, Cassius Fairchild, Henry Bertram, Chas. W. Blair, James K. Mills, Chas. Black, Darby Ward, John Severence, Guinn Morton, Duval Murphy, John M. Richardson, Marcus Boyd, James Brodhead, P. J. Crittenden, Samuel R. Watt, H. F. Baker, P. S. Albeck, James Munn, Henry Barnes, R. McAllister, S. B. Moele, D. W. Bliss, John Atkinson, M. H. Fitch, Henry Starr, William D. Lewis, Oscar F. Moore, and a hundred officers.

The change from Chicago to Cleveland as the place for holding the Convention, was made at the solicitation of gentlemen in the seaboard States, who consider the former more desirable as a central location.

THE CAMPAIGN

Another Grand Rally in Greensburg.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

The Court House Crowded—Speeches of Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland; Col. Montgomery, of Mississippi, and Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Allegheny—Senator Cowan Serenaded.

On Monday evening the loyal men of Westmoreland county followed up their grand rally on the afternoon of that day in Greensburg, with another and even more enthusiastic demonstration at the Court House, in that village. Long before the hour for organization, the court room was crowded to repletion by some of the most solid men of the county. At half past seven o'clock P. M., Jacob L. Krepps, Esq., who presided in the afternoon, took the chair again, and introduced as the first speaker the Hon. John Covode, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Westmoreland district.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COVODE.

Hon. Mr. Covode was received with great enthusiasm. He said he scarcely had time to return his acknowlegments for the warm and cheering reception with which they had honored him. He was compelled to take his departure for Pittsburgh by the next train, which would leave the depot in a very few moments. He did not think it possible for him to make any improvement upon the able and dignified speeches which were delivered at the afternoon meeting, in which the issues of the day were fully discussed by others. Besides these there were others present who would address them. These were strangers, and this was the only opportunity they would have during the campaign of presenting their argument against the policy and design of the President and the rebel horde and their sympathisers at his heels. He would be glad at some future day to address his Westmoreland friends at more length, and hoped his departure now would not interfere seriously with their desire to hear what he had to say on the public questions of the day. But he would say to them before leaving the court room, that they had a duty to perform—a duty of great magnitude, such as no free people ever had imposed upon them before. We had met our enemies in the field and overcome them with the bayonet. Now, we were to meet them at the polls and overcome them with the ballot. Would we be able to do it? He believed in the people, and was willing to trust the case with them. If, however, we should lose the victory (which he did not believe was at all probable) he desired that they recollect what would go with it—all the losses and struggles of five long years would come to naught; all their sacrifices of men and treasures to save this Republic would have been, as it were, thrown away. The issues of this campaign were forced upon us by the South. The very nature of things required that the proposed amendments to Congress should be carried into effect if we ever intended to have a free constitutional government in this country. Yet it was designed by the Philadelphia Conventionists and those who sympathize with them to put back into places of power the men who had brought all the disorder, ruin and disgrace upon the nation which we had witnessed during the last five years. Were the loyal men of the North ready for this change? [Cries of "No," "No," "No."] Would they consent to surrender the control and direction of our governmental affairs into the hands of these same rebel leaders who have sought by desperate and bloody means to destroy our national existence? What proof had these rebels given of the sincerity of their love for the Union? Was five consecutive years of warfare, against the Government and its authority in eleven States of the Union, to be taken as any evidence that they mean what they say? The idea was presumptuous. Did they show any regard for the Union at New Orleans, or give any proof that they are ready for this great power? And if they obtained it now would they use it? "By their fruits ye shall know them." [Cheers.] Mr. Covode then urged his fellow-citizens to pledge themselves anew to support the Union, and rally to the side of its true friends in this great campaign. He had every confidence in the result, and believed their victory at the ballot box would be as decisive as their triumph in the field. [Cheers.] Mr. Covode then retired amidst loud cheers for "Honest John Covode, our next representative in Congress."

SPEECH OF COL. MONTGOMERY.

Colonel Montgomery, of Vicksburg, Miss., was the next speaker. He said it was due to himself to say that he was not an orator. He never had made the least pretension to talent for it, and in what he would now have to say he designed to talk to them only in a free conversational way on facts as any one planter would talk with another. And he would begin where he at first intended to leave off. He referred to the late Philadelphia Convention, to which President Johnson had invited the Southern people. He went to that Convention, and paid his own way, while at the same time he saw his rebel neighbors having their way paid by somebody else. [Laughter.] He was a patient listener to the proceedings of that Convention and he had failed to hear anything calculated to inspire him with encouragement for the future. At last Mr. Raymond, of New York, read a long address to the people of this country, but there was nothing in that paper either which gave him any hope. In the Convention were men of the stripe of Dick Taylor and Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans. These men were not the true representatives of the Southern Union people. He detailed some of the sufferings which Union men South had endured during the war. And in the midst of it all they were encouraged to hope for the best by the voice of one who spoke among the hills of Tennessee, saying he would be to us what Moses was to the children of Israel, and lead us out of our bondage. That voice came sweeping down over the broad acres of the South, giving men life and inspiring new hope in the breast of every loyal man in that region. But the voice was false! Andrew Johnson had not kept faith with us. He had not made treason odious. What does he do to-day? Why, he receives and flatters the rebel leaders of the South, and gives the cold shoulder to the Union men there, whom he had suffered so much; nay more, he even despised them. The speaker urged the people to be firm in opposing the machinations of President Johnson and his friends, and give a majority against his policy this fall. He had confidence that they would do so. Pennsylvania gave her full quota during the war and promised as many more if they were needed. But Andrew Johnson had broken faith with every one who ever had placed any confidence in him. Could the loyal men of the North forget the graves of their noble sons in the South. The man who could now turn his back upon those patriots' graves as Senator Cowan had done, was false to every true principle of Republican Government. [Cheers.] Tom Ewing of Ohio, was just such another character. There was a time when both of these men were right. If they had died when they were faithful they would have gone up to heaven and the hosannahs of the loyal multitude North and South would have followed them. But if they were to die now they would go wherever they have a mind to go and nobody would care for them. [Laughter.] He was now living under the old flag again and he intended to remain under it; but how long, depended upon the overthrow of Cowan, Doolittle, Clymer & Company. The Union men of the South had lived and struggled for the Union. They had sacrificed everything under the heavens for it, and they now appealed to the loyal North to say for them in the next election that they shall have their homes once more and enjoy peace again. His own wife had suffered deep privations and so had his children. They had fairly crawled into the North to escape the fury of the rebels, and his wife had fallen into a Northern grave. And yet he was no worse off than thousands who were abused like himself because they loved the Union. If these Union Southerners had only been rebel leaders, President Johnson would have received them to his embrace; but he could not recognize them as poor Union men from the South, stripped of everything except their honor and self-respect. They wanted no government patronage—they want fair consideration. Would the North give it to them? [Cries "yes," "yes."] The Philadelphia Convention was a farce. There was no Unionism about it. Nobody heard any Union sentiments expressed there, because the rebel half didn't feel any, nor the other half either. [Laughter.] It was expected that these rebels would have recanted their political heresies and confessed their faults, but did they do it? No! They ignored the loyal men of all sections, and addressed themselves to Johnson, Clymer & Co. Perhaps this was all right, for Clymer did all he could for the rebels, and they were now doing all they could for him. [Laughter and applause.] They were called 'erring sons of the South' by Mr. Wright, of New Jersey. What errors did they commit? Why they murdered people in cold blood, and committed all sorts of atrocities; and these were merely called errors. Then there was a great deal said about their contrition. What was that made of? Why, coming up North and asserting themselves to be as good as loyal men who never lifted the red hand of treason against the Government. Much, too, was said about their rights. But if all he heard was true, then the eleven rebel States had had more rights than were healthy for them. [Laughter and applause.] They claimed the right to be reconstructed in their own way, and to send up a delegation to Congress to vote against every measure proposed by loyal men. One of the most singular features of the case is that these rebels find men who were once loyal to assist them in their designs. And if they ever got the Government back into their control where would be the loyal North? Loyal men were already stigmatised as disunionists by Mr. Johnson. The result would be fearful unless the North re-asserts her power this fall. He favored giving the blacks a fair chance. This was all that any body desired for them. He believed they would then work out their own salvation. All the Union men of the South ask to-day is that the North give them an assurance that these Southern leaders shall not flood the South again with treason. It was right to hold them in check. They had warred against the Government for four years. Let them wait at least four yeras before they ask to be taken back in the Union.

The speaker was originally a Democrat. He voted for Pierce, Buchanan and Breckinridge, and he hoped God would forgive him. [Laughter and cheers.] But he had learned how false they were to the Union, and he could no longer respect them. [Cheers.] He hoped the fall election would result in the triumph of loyal men. If it did not, then the poor Unionists of the South would have no hope for the future. Life and its tranquilities would be closed forever to them. He had intended nothing personal in his remarks, but had only spoken of men in their official and public character. He then closed his address with a stirring appeal to the loyal men of Westmoreland to remain firm for the Union, and retired amidst loud cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of Allegheny county, was the last speaker. The Senator was greeted with loud cheers as he made his appearance on the stand. He apologised for the necessary departure of his friend Mr. Covode, to whom all would have been delighted to have listened, and none more so than himself, and before the campaign was over they would have the opportunity to hear him on the public questions of the day. [Cheers.] The Senator had not anticipated making a speech on this occasion, but since he had been called upon to do so, he would not refuse, for he deemed it the duty of every true loyal man to cast in his mite in behalf of such a great and good cause as that which the Union party now seeks to establish. The magnitude of the questions involved in this campaign were great. In addition to the matter of electing members of Congress and securing the Government to the friends of the Union, there were four propositions of Congress which were of vast importance to the future safety of the country. Everything depended upon the election of a Congress that will carry out the principles embodied in these propositions. If a mistake was made it would be almost impossible to alter it in time to save the country. He believed they all understood this. The past five years were eventful. What revolutions! What positions we have been forced to assume. But the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress were designed to be our future protection. No excuse could justify any loyal man in remaining inactive during this campaign. Each one had his share of the work to perform, and he invoked them as they loved their country to see to it that the Union ticket is entirely triumphant in their county. They had had a great deal to oppose them. During the war they had rebels in front and their sympathisers keeping up a fire in the rear. The demon of rebellion showed itself everywhere. But they did triumph and would do so again. [Cheers.] Mr. Clymer said the greatest calamity that ever befel the State was the defeat of Judge Woodward for Governor, and Woodward belonged to the same school of politicians as Vallandigham. The latter withdrew from the Philadelphia Convention only when he was assured that its members would indorse him. He said in his letter of withdrawal that he entertained the same views and opinions that they did, and the Convention cheered him. It served to show the composition of that body. Were the people prepared to admit these ex-rebel generals, colonels and congressmen into their loyal Congress to make laws for our Government? He believed not. It would be too great a calamity. The nation had sinned, but God would not punish it to that extent as to allow the Government to pass from the hands of loyal men into those of traitors. [Cheers.] As soon as the South showed fruits meet for repentance, he was willing to receive them back again but not until then. They had forfeited their lives, property, and everything else, and must yield obedience now that they are conquered. The four propositions of Congress were designed to adjust matters and secure tranquility to all sections. The soldiers had been appealed to by the Democracy. This was the height of impudence. In Democratic districts soldiers were always ignored, but wherever that party wanted to make votes, they were very blatant their protestations of love for the soldier. It was a false sympathy based on a desire for power. They cared nothing about the soldier only as they might use him to get control of the State and Federal Governments. In Westmoreland county there should be a special effort made for General Geary. He was born in it; they could justly claim him as one of their own sons, and they might well feel proud of his glorious record. [Cheers.] That Geary would be elected he had no doubt, but there should be shown for him a due appreciation of his worth and fitness by rolling up heavy majorities for him. The Senator urged the election of Hon. John Covode to Congress. He had given the very highest proof of loyalty, and of his fitness for a faithful and capable Representative. In conclusion, he dwelt briefly upon the character of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and then retired amidst loud cheers.

The meeting was then adjourned, with three cheers for Geary and the Union.

SENATOR COWAN SERENADED.

Hon. E. Cowan was serenaded on Monday night, at his residence in Greensburg. In response to loud demands for a speech, he made his appearance, and after the cheers had subsided he spoke for some time on the nature of the problem proposed to be solved by the election this fall. He claimed that in order to have a Union we must risk power in the hands of the South. They had sued for forgiveness and promised obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and were entitled to be received back again into the Union and entrusted with their share of its responsibilities.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Union Republicans of Meadville have organized a campaign club, with the following officers:—President—G. B. Delamater, Vice Presidents—John Mahony and Arthur Cullum. Corresponding Secretary—Joseph Shippen. Treasurer—J. H. Lenhart. Executive Committee—S. A. Dunn, Colonel H. S. Huidekoper, J. Lorkins, John J. Henderson, O. A. Hotchkiss, George Houser, F. H. Foster.

The Democrats and the "National Union-Johnson" party propose to revolution the Congressional representation from this State. A well considered article in the Montour *Republican* of the 16th, says there is no possibility of this, and that instead of losing a single Congressman, we shall gain three. It says:

Let us look at the figures. In addition to the Sixth District, we give only those where the vote in 1863 was close and the majority small. First, our opponents claimed the

5th District—Bucks County and part of Philadelphia.

Thayer's (Un.) majority, Congress, 1864	278
Hartranft's (Un.) majority, Aud'r General, 1865	506

Showing a Union gain of 218. And besides, in addition to this, the soldiers of Philadelphia gave some nine hundred majority for Hartranft, which were counted to the city collectively, and not distributed to the wards. The three wards in the Fifth district would doubtless have received another hundred majority.

6th District—Montgomery and Lehigh.

Boyer's (Dem.) majority, Congress, 1864	3,186
Davis' (Dem.) majority, Aud'r General, 1865	2,002
Showing a Union gain of	1,184

This is encouraging even in Montgomery and Lehigh.

10th District—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

Strouse's (Dem.) majority, Congress, 1864	475
Hartranft's (Un.) majority, Aud'r General 1865	270
Showing a Union gain of	745

and the revolution of the district. Why shall we not elect our Congressmen in Lebanon and Schuylkill.

12th District—Luzerne and Susquehanna.

Dennison's (Dem.) majority, Congress, 1864	514
Hartranft's (U.) Aud. Gen., 1865	505
Showing a Union gain of	1,019

and the revolution of the district. This is the second opposition stronghold we shall carry.

14th District—Dauphin, &c.

G. F. Miller's (U.) majority, Congress, 1864	317
Hartranft's (U.) Aud. Gen., 1865	1,987
Showing a Union gain of	1,470

This is one of the districts that the enemy has the effrontery to claim. Guess they won't get it.

16th District—Adams, Franklin, &c.

Koontz's (U.) majority, Congress, 1864	68
Hartranft's (U.) Aud. Gen., 1865	995
Union gain	927

There will scarcely be a contested seat from this district after next 4th of March. General Koontz will probably improve on Hartranft's majority.

17th District—Cambria, &c.

Barker's (U.) majority, Congress, 1864	509
Hartranft's (U.) Auditor General, 1865	995
Union gain	486

This is another claimed by our opponents, but the figures don't look like it.

18th District—Centre, &c.

Wilson's (U.) majority, Congress, 1864	852
Hartranft's (U.) Auditor General, 1865	1987
Showing a Union gain of	1135

Mr. Wilson seems safe.

21st District—Westmoreland, &c.

Dawson's (Dem.) majority, Congress, 1864	125
Hartranft's (U.) Auditor General, 1865	541
Showing a gain of	666

and the revolution of the district. With John Covode, the son of Westmoreland county for our candidate, we shall increase upon General Hartranft's majority, and his district will make the third captured from the enemy.

This exhibit looks favorable, and we are glad to say so, for it is the showing of the people themselves, at the polls last year. It induces the reasonable expectation that the next delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania will stand 18 Republicans to 5 Copperheads, instead of 15 to 9. If, therefore Andy Johnson and his rebel supporters look for gains in Congress by the votes of the people of the loyal Keystone state they reckon without their host.

That's all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York *Post* dodges in and dodges out of the Philadelphia new party affair, on the now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't principle, the following being its last conclusion: "We doubt, indeed, whether the present Congress will not, when it meets in December, put an end to unprofitable strife and discussion, by admitting the States to representation at once, and without further preliminaries. The country is becoming satisfied that this is the reasonable and sound constitutional policy. As the object is one of immediate and pressing importance, it was well to bring it prominently before the public, and to make it an issue in the coming election. We will add that the manner in which this important object has been brought forward by the Convention appears to us judicious, and not offensive to either of the political parties—on both of whom this policy is urged."

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: The political contest in this city and State will be a fierce one. Already the excitement is up to high-water mark. There seems scarcely a doubt that what is termed the Johnson party, or conservative wing, will be successful here and throughout Maryland this fall. I make this announcement, not as a partisan, but because the force of circumstances fully indicate it. It is proper, therefore, you should be posted. Nearly the entire voting population of the State will be registered by the time the elections take place. It is folly to disguise the truth.

A Detroit dispatch of the 19th says: General John G. Parkhurst, one of the Secretaries of the Philadelphia Convention, has written a letter declaring that he did not attend that body, and had no sympathy with the Johnson movement. All prospects now point to the renomination of Gov. Crapo this fall. Messrs. Upson and Terry will also be renominated without material opposition. In the other districts the result of conventions is not so certain.

The following dispatch was sent by the Postmastr General to the capital of Wisconsin:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1866.
E. A. Calkins, Esq., and H. A. Tenney, Esq., Madison, Wisconsin:

The great issue is made up—support of Johnson and the Union, or Congress and disunion. All the people must take sides. The battles of the next two years are to be fought on that line.
A. W. RANDALL.

Josiah Hartzell, Postmaster at Canton, O., received one of Mr. Randall's circulars, asking his approbation of the Philadelphia Convention call. Mr. Hartzell answered in a manly letter, disapproving of the call, and concluded as follows: "My attitude toward such a movement must not be in doubt. I object to the call. I object to the Convention. I object to rebellion, and to the unconditional promotion to power of those who favored and participated in it. I object to the policy of President Johnson. I may add that I was the first in Ohio, to my knowledge, to suggest and publicly urge the nomination of Andrew Johnson to the Vice Presidency by the Union party. I now regret that I did so, a thing that I should be far from doing had he continued to manifest the same spirit toward rebellious whites and loyal blacks, as President, that he did as Governor of Tennessee. Had he done so, I should not now be asked by you to abandon my support of the friends of the Union or forfeit my commission as Postmaster. My commission is among the last signed by the noble and illustrious Lincoln. While in my hands it must remain unsullied by the unholy obedience which you require. Take it."

OUR CORN CROP.—The amount of corn raised in the country increases annually, and over our whole territory, and the farmers of the west make it almost equal in value to their wheat crop. The increase has been from 377,531,875 bushels in 1840, to 592,071,104 in 1850, 830,451,707 in 1860, and an estimated crop of 1,030,000,000 for 1866. This lacks but about 470,000,000 bushels of quadrupling the yield in a quarter of a century, and is almost doubling it in sixteen years. The gain from 1850 was 237,780,603 bushels in 1860, and the gain on that gain is 209,000,000 bushels in six years, or 322,500,000 in the current decade, even supposing no greater industry to be engaged than is now the case. This gain alone is nearly equal to the total crop of 1850—292,071,104 bushels.

The *Herald's* Washington special has the following items: New life is given to-day to the report of General Howard's speedy release from the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and General Tillson's appointment as his successor. No official action has yet been taken in the matter, but the universal prevalence of the rumor, justifies the belief that it is not without some foundation.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Duties Recovered on Contraband Goods.

BATCH OF PARDONS ISSUED.

Appointments of Internal Revenue Officers.

National Union Republican Committee

Call for a Meeting in Philadelphia, September 3.

The Retirement of Secretary Stanton.

He Will be Tendered a Foreign Mission.

Rush After Petty Postmasterships.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1866.

The Pirate Shenandoah.

The draft for eleven thousand eight hundred and forty five pounds, received by the Treasury, as proceeds of the sale of the rebel steamer Shenandoah, has been sent to New York for sale, the amount to be credited to the United States as proceeds of sales of abandoned and confiscated property.

Contraband Goods.

The attention of the Treasury authorities was attracted about the year 1863 to the propriety of appointing custom agents at the different ports of the United States to examine the effects of passengers arriving from foreign ports, as sufficient evidence had been received to show that large quantities of dutiable goods were introduced in this manner contraband of law. A statement of the amounts of duties thus collected has been made for the port of New York, which exhibit the following as sums collected since 1862: In the year 1862, $8,019 49, were collected on the docks; in 1863, $9,785 46; in 1864, $8,782 12; in 1865, $28,256 16, and up to the end of July of the present year, $11,654 72—making a total of duties on the docks from the passengers of the steamers of $66,491 76.

Cholera at New Orleans.

Surgeon C. W. Horner, Chief Medical officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received a report from the Surgeon-in-Chief at New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 14th, in which he says that up to that date sixty-four cases of cholera among the Freedmen were brought into the hospital, of which number fifty have died. The great mortality, he says, is owing to the fact that one-half the cases are received in a pulseless condition, not having been subjected to medical treatment soon enough. The mortuary lists published in the papers do not contain the cases or deaths that occur among the freedmen or in the military hospitals.

Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were eight hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Pardons.

Yesterday, authority was given by the President to make out pardons for five persons from Missouri, two from Tennessee, one from Virginia, one from Texas, and one from Louisiana. All of the pardons were granted under the thirteenth exception of the amnesty proclamation, referring to individuals possessing twenty thousand dollars.

The White House.

To-day presented a great contrast to its appearance yesterday, when the ante-rooms were crowded from an early hour until midnight with delegations and individuals, all anxious to see the President if for only five minutes. It being Cabinet meeting day, but very few persons were accorded interviews.

More Appointments.

The following appointments have been made to-day in the Internal Revenue Bureau:—Daniel Cameron, Collector First District of Minnesota; T. E. Cunningham, Assessor Fifth District of Ohio; Thomas T. Critenden, Collector Fifth District of Missouri; A. Hyatt Smith, Assessor Second District of Wisconsin; J. P. Bonestell, Assessor Fourth District of Wisconsin; George C. Ginty, Assessor Thirteenth District; Captain Bart. Able, Collector, Missouri. Thos. McElroy was to-day appointed Chief Appraiser of the port of New York.

Minister to Sweden.

The entire delegations to the Philadelphia convention from Illinois and Missouri have signed a recommendation for the appointment of Gen. Stolbrand as Minister to Sweden.

National Union Call.

The members of the National Union Executive Committee, now in this city, have issued the following call for a meeting of that Committee. Among the objects of the meeting, it is understood, is the election of Chairman in place of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, who is regarded as a seceder from the Republican organization, and to organize the National Republican party for a vigorous contest with the Conservative or Philadelphia organization.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21.

The undersigned members of Union Executive Committee appointed by the National Union Convention, held at Baltimore, on the 7th of June, 1864, deem it expedient and proper that a meeting of said Committee be held at Philadelphia, on the third day of September, and most respectfully ask the attendance of their association at that time and place. It is suggested that the State Central Committee fill all vacancies which may have occurred in the Committee.

[Signed] J. J. COOMBS, District of Columbia;
H. W. HOFFMAN, Maryland;
J. S. FOWLER, Tennessee;
JOHN D. DEFREES, Indiana;
GEO. B. SENTER, Ohio.

T. Limber, of the committee, at present in this city, refused to sign the call, assigning as a reason that he now fully indorsed the President.

Soldiers' Bounties.

The board, of which Gen. Canby is President, convened by order of the Secretary of War to prepare regulations for carrying into effect the new bounty bill, has completed its labors and made its report, but the President has directed a suspension of its publication for the present. No disbursements can be made under the law until after its publication.

Secretary Stanton.

Nothing new in reference to the retirement of Mr. Stanton from the Cabinet has transpired to-day. He was at the Cabinet meeting this noon as usual. There is no doubt, however, but that he will be out in a few days. The difficulty now is for the President to decide on who shall succeed him. It is probable that a foreign mission will be tendered Mr. Stanton, but his friends say he will not leave the country.

Denial.

There is authority for saying that there is no truth in the statement that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. E. Chandler, or that J. D. Wilson, 3d Auditor, are to be removed. Mr. Chandler will be acting Secretary during Secretary McCulloch's absence at Chicago with the President.

Office Seekers.

The city is pretty well filled yet with visitors, many of whom are here looking after offices for themselves or friends. Even postmasterships of the class appointed by the Postmaster General, are in demand, and many changes are being made, it being understood that Mr. Randall is determined that at least his Department of the government shall be administered by the friends of the President's policy.

New Light House.

The light house board has just established a new light house in the extreme end of the North Harbor pier, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to take the place of the present North cut beacon.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

THE STEAMER SAGINAW.

Captain McDougall, commanding the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, reports to the Navy Department, under date of July 3d, that the steamer Saginaw would leave there on the 4th of that month for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in compliance with instructions from the Chief of the Western Telegraph Company. The Saginaw had been detailed by the Department to accompany the expedition for laying the Russian Telegraph cable, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress passed during the late session.

ORDER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Major General Sheridan, in general orders No. 1, assumes the command of the new Department of the Gulf, composed of the States of Louisiana, Texas and Florida. The Department of Texas will constitute the district of Texas. The Department of Florida and each district will constitute separate brigades. Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright will command the district of Texas, and Maj. Gen. John G. Foster will command the district of Florida. The records of the Department of Louisiana will be transferred to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf.

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed at the Baltimore Convention of June 7th, 1864, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 3d of September next.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Seth B. Moe, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Moses Kelly, United States Attorney for the same district; Thomas McElrath, Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New York.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

A New Orleans special says the investigation of the military commission into the causes of the riot, has nearly closed, and the report will be submitted to Gen. Sheridan about the close of this month; after indorsing the report, he will transmit the report to the War Department. It is believed the report will be of a radical political character.

BY THE CABLE.

Mission of Mexican Empress.

Maximilian Will Not Abdicate.

Peace between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria.

Treaty of Alliance between Russia, France and Austria.

United States Five-Twenties 70.

FRANCE.

Mission of the Empress of Mexico.

PARIS, August 20—P. M.—It is deemed on authority that the Empress of Mexico, who is here, has threatened that Maximilian will abdicate when the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico. It is also stated by authority that her mission to France is to ask the assistance of the French forces in Mexico, prior to their evacuation of the country, to quell the insurgents.

Peace Made.

PARIS, August 21, A. M.—It is rumored that peace has been made between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria.

Treaty of Alliance.

The report is also current that the Czar of Russia has taken formal steps towards the negotiation of a treaty of alliance between Russia, France and Austria.

The Territorial Question.

PARIS, August 21, P. M.—The statement that France has demanded territorial concessions from Belgium is untrue.

The *Moniteur* of to-day officially denies the report that Napoleon has written to the King of Belgium, and at the same time confirms the report that France will not demand of Belgium the cession of any part of her dominions.

Arrived.

BREST, August 21, A. M.—The steamship Ville De Paris, Capt. Surmont, from New York August 11th, has arrived here.

ENGLAND.

Shipping News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 21, A. M.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York August 8th, arrived here this moning.

LONDONDERRY, August 21, A. M.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec August 11th, has arrived here.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, August 20, P. M.—The following are the official closing prices to-day: Consols for money, 88¼; Erie shares, 42½; Illinois Central shares, 75; United States 5-20's, 69½.

LONDON, August 21, noon.—The following are the current prices at noon to-day: Consols for money, 88¼; United States 5-20s, 70; Erie shares, 44½; Illinois Central shares, 76.

LONDON, August 21, P. M.—The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day: Consols for money, 88¼; United States 5-20's, 70; Illinois Central shares, 76½; Erie shares, 44½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 20, P. M.—The cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales middling uplands at 13½d. The Breadstuff market is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, August 21, Noon.—The cotton market opens at about yesterday's rates. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales. Middling uplands is still quoted at 13½d.

LIVERPOOL, August 21, P. M.—Under the news from the United States Cotton has declined about a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales. Middling uplands closed at 13½d.

The Breadstuffs market is easier, though without quotable change. Mixed Corn, 26s 9d. The Provision market is unchanged, except for Pork, which is declining.

THE FENIANS.

Mysterious Pleasure Parties.

The Clans Gathering at the West and South.

Assembling of Armed Men

NEW YORK, August 21.—A *Herald* Chicago special says: "There is great excitement among the Fenians here, and a movement of some kind is evidently under way, and although everything is kept profoundly secret, some mysterious pic-nics and pleasure gatherings are announced in this vicinity. Three hundred Fenians left Louisville last night to attend one of their pic-nics, and on the same train there were thirty cases of rifles. Companies A and D of the 18th Fenian Regiment leave Louisville for Chicago to-night; also two hundred Fenians from Nashville, each one carrying a four shooter by way of provisions. Two hundred Fenians also passed through Nashville yesterday from Memphis on their way to attend the Chicago pic-nic, and the news has been received here even from New Orleans that the Fenians are making preparations for the Chicago pic-nic."

BUFFALO, August 21.—The Fenian picnicers turned out in large numbers in the procession this forenoon. They marched through some of the principal streets, escorted by Irish military companies—the soldiers only being armed with guns. As the female Fenians constituted a large proportion of the gathering, it is safe to say that no raid is contemplated on her Majesty's dominions to-day. Generals Speer, Murphy and O'Neil arrived yesterday, and will be present at the picnic. An invitation has also been extended to Col. Booker and staff.

BUFFALO, August 15—6 P.M.—The Fenian picnic to-day, called together a large number of persons. It is estimated there were fifteen to twenty thousand on the ground. At three o'clock the sham fight commenced, descriptive of the Limestone Ridge affair, which made considerable fun. Soon after a meeting was organized, and A. Sherwood, of this city, chosen chairman. General O'Neill addressed the meeting at some length, in an impassioned style. He was followed by Hon. A. M. Clapp, and Charles Macomber, of this city. The whole affair was orderly. There was no hint given of any proposed hostilities, and no one here believes a raid on Canada is intended, at least for some time, if at all.

THE CHOLERA.

Further Decrease in the East—Slight Abatement in the West.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The reports of yesterday showed a continued decrease in the number of new cases of cholera. Eight cases and seven deaths were reported. The mortality in this city and the public institutions for last week was 784, being a decrease of 198 from the report of the previous week. The deaths from cholera numbered 145, being 105 less than the week before.

In Brooklyn the cholera also appeared to be abating. The mortality during the past week was 347, of which ninety-eight were from cholera.

CINCINNATI, O., August 21.—Sixty-one deaths from cholera were repoted yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 21, 6 P. M.—Ten cases and five deaths from cholera in this city are reported to-day, and eight cases and four deaths in Brooklyn. The deaths in this city from cholera last week were two hundred and fifty; deaths from miasmatic diseases four hundred and twenty-eight.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—There has been no cholera report from the Board of Health since Saturday, but the police report for the forty-eight hours ending at eight o'clock this morning, which is very incomplete, shows one hundred and eighty-one cases and eighty-nine deaths.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Canard About the Fenians—The Cholera Not Epidemic.

LOUISVILLE, August 21—The announcement by a Chicago special from here that three hundred Fenians left Louisville for Chicago last night, is received here with derision by the entire press. They say it is a canard similiar to the declaration from the same source a few days since that the cholera had been declared epidemic in this city. There have been only twenty-one deaths by cholera since the 13th, in this city, exclusive of the soldiers in the barracks, of whom eight deaths are reported, including three death today out of nine cases. The Board of Health today report the mortality less, including cholera, during the present summer, than for several years past.

Mr. Joyes, Judge *pro tem.* of City Court, sent Wm. Kaye, ex-Mayor, now Chief of Police, to jail to-day, for contempt of Court, but released him after a brief imprisonment.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—A fire this morning destroyed the bedstead factory of S. W. Franke, and the flouring mills of Joseph Brotherton, corner of Washington avenue and Tenth street. Loss $25,000. Mostly insured.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Official Report of General Baird.

The Riot Plotted by Mayor Monroe and Other Officials.

General Alfred L. Lee's Account of the Riot.

What General Sheridan Says.

The Rebels Turn to Their Flag Still.

General Baird's official report of the massacre has been forwarded by General Sheridan to General Grant, with a respectful demand that it be made public. The report embraces a history of all the circumstances connected with the massacre, and proves conclusively that it was preconcerted and prearranged by the rebel Mayor, John T. Monroe, the Lieutenant-Governor, and others interested in breaking up the Convention. The report is also a vindication of the course pursued by General Baird, who claims to have taken every precaution consistent with the facts then known to him, and, but for the treachery of the police and rebel city and State officials, it is claimed that the precautions taken would have been sufficient. It remains to be seen whether the President dare refuse to allow the publication of this report, and General Sheridan's dispatches to General Grant, after their publication has been demanded by General Sheridan.

The medical officer detailed to make an official report of the killed and wounded presented the names in full, together with the character of the wounds received by the following parties, viz:—Members of the Convention—one killed and eight wounded, or one-third of the members present; white citizens attending the Convention, two killed and nine wounded; total number of whites killed and wounded, twenty. Colored citizens attending the Convention—killed, thirty-four; wounded, one hundred and nineteen; total of colored killed and wounded, one hundred and fifty-three. Of the police, there were ten slightly wounded, most of whom were on duty the next day. One white citizen with the police was killed. The evidence shows that the man was accidentally shot by the police; also, that in the excitement many of the police were wounded by their comrades.

In addition to the above, the Doctor reports ten colored men killed and twenty wounded, whose names he could not ascertain. From the best information at hand, I am forced to believe that there were a great many more killed and wounded among the colored people than have been officially reported by Dr. Hartsuff. Many of the wounded are secreted in out-of-the-way places, and it would be impossible to get all of their names.

The New Orleans *Tribune* of to-day's issue says: Our list, so far as completed, up to the present moment, shows a total of three hundred and seventy-eight killed and wounded among the friends of the Convention.

The Military Commission will finish examining witnesses on Tuesday next, and immediately proceed to arrange the evidence in form. The report and evidence will cover about twelve hundred pages of legal cap paper, closely written on both sides, and will prove the most damning record and solemn protest yet made public against Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction, which the evidence proves must, if persisted in, end in the extermination of all Union men in the South.

Judge Hastings, United State Commissioner, and a well-known loyal Southerner, had his house fired last night by some rebel miscreant. This is the second attempt that has been made to burn him out in the course of three weeks. Two citizens were arrested yesterday by the military for threatening the lives of members of the Convention, and making use of treasonable language. Under direct pressure from the President, the city Government is being gradually restored to the civil authorities. Union men continue to leave the city in considerable numbers, and a great many are preparing to follow as soon as they can dispose of thir property. But very few who can possibly leave, will remain to submit to rebel persecutions.

An Account by General A. L. Lee, of Kansas—General Baird's Responsibility—The Garbled Dispatches of General Sheridan Vindicated.

General Alfred L. Lee, an officer of cavalry under Banks and Sheridan, was a witness to the massacre in New Orleans, which he lately described in a speech to his fellow-citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, prefacing his account with some personal experiences of the "willingness of the rebels to accept any terms" shortly after the war, and their present bitter hostility to the Unionists and the Northerners. In the following he alludes to the "garbled extracts" from Gen. Sheridan's dispatches, published in the Copperhead papers:

Let me narrate to you some of the scenes of that day. My rooms happened to be about a square from the scene of slaughter, and I could see very much of it. Captain Loop, a captain of the 1st New Orleans Infantry, who had just been mustered out, was standing one block from me; he was approached by two policemen; one placed his pistol at his back and shot him down, and the other stabbed him in the side, causing his immediate death. There was a noble man who represented the radical sentiment of the city—Dr. Dostie. He was not a member of the Convention, but he was in the hall. He attempted to escape. When about half a block from the Capitol building he was struck with a brick and knocked down. Policemen were standing near, but instead of arresting the assaulter they stepped up to Dr. Dostie and deliberately fired into the body of the defenseless man. A citizen standing by drew his sword from his cane and thrust it into his body. Still the doctor was not dead, and was dragged by the police through the crowd and placed in a common dirt cart. I saw this myself. One policeman sat on his body, and one sat near his head. The poor man attempted to raise his head, and I saw the policeman raise his revolver and strike him on the face, and mash his nose flat. That noble man died.

I stood on my balcony, and looked on that crowd of four hundred policemen, maddened with liquor, and drunk with fury, assisted by firemen and thugs, assisted by two or three hundred citizens, on this field-day of slaughter. I saw passing an innocent black man, with a market-basket on his arm. He was met by a knot of policemen. They said, "You are from the hall, are you?" He said, "No." They said, "You are." He started to run. Two policemen ran after him, and as many as a dozen bullets were shot into his body before he fell. A citizen stamped with his heel on his face, and he was beaten to death with clubs.

Within five minutes after this I saw a policeman approach a black man, and, putting a pistol to his back, shoot him down. About ten minutes after, a great, coarse, brutal ruffian approached and kicked the dead black corpse. While he was kicking the corpse a street car passed. In it was a bright yellow woman. She put out her head to look, and this ruffian raised his hand and struck her on the face.

Another little chapter in the scene. There is in New Orleans, as in most other large cities, a baggage and transfer company. A returned officer of our army was an officer of one of these companies. He told me, his office being near the scene of the riot, the police came to him and said they wished his baggage wagons to bear away the dead. They seized them, and he said he saw them repeatedly throw six and eight bodies, black and white, into one wagon, and carry them off. He told me of one scene in particular. Eight or ten men had been thrown into a wagon. Two of the first who had been thrown in (black men) were not quite dead, and the shock revived them. They endeavored feebly to push from them the recumbent mass of corpses. A policeman saw it; he leaped into the wagon with the expression, "G—d d—n you, I will fix you so you will be still;" and with his revolver very deliberately blew out their brains.

Another negro was shot down on the street, and had been left for dead. He laid there until notice of him had ceased. A policeman came along and noticed that the man had some life in him. He saw the policeman, and the poor, ignorant, deluded man raised his head with a petition for aid. Instead of giving him the aid he requested, he gave him such as he had been instructed to. He raised his club and broke his neck at a blow.

These things show you some of the brutality which prevailed on that day. I remained on my balcony and witnessed these scenes as long as I could endure them. A single man was powerless. At length I left my house and rode to the headquarters of the Department. I found General Baird in his office, surrounded by his staff. I said, "General Baird, can it be possible that you are ignorant of what is occurring in the city?" He said, "What, General, is there a serious difficulty in town?" I told him I should think there was. I said, "I came here as an ex-officer of the Federal army, as a citizen of a Northern State, to protest against the shedding of so much innocent blood. It is a shame upon our military authorities."

He said:—"Why, General, what particular things have occurred?" I tried to tell him. I told him so many men had been shot; that Governor Hahn had been shot; that Mr. Fish had been arrested; that Dr. Dostie was killed. He said:—"Are you sure that it is so? I get so many conflicting accounts." I told him it was so, and stated that if I had been in command of the city, I would have taken a battery of artillery and swept the streets of the ruffianly cowards. He said:—"Why, General, if I had done that I should have killed as many of your party as theirs." I told him I had no party. Said he:—"I mean the negroes." [Laughter.] Said I:—"General Baird, if you go on Canal street, you will not see over four negroes, and they will be pursued by citizens and police, and two at least will be killed before they can escape." I said:—"Eighteen millions of men are watching you this day, and this delay will cost you dearly." He said:—"I have made no delay; I have ordered men there;" and turning to some of his staff, gave some hurried orders.

I went back to my home, and in about half an hour a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry paraded on the street. At that time negroes were being pursued by a crowd of men, and were killed within sight of the guidons of a United States cavalry company, but not a shot was fired by a United States soldier. The rioters dispersed, martial law was proclaimed, the carnival of slaughter was over for that day. I believe that at that time about twenty-five loyal whites and one hundred loyal blacks lay dead, while five hundred of both colors lay wounded, the result of one day's work.

But, gentlemen, we had a right to, and did believe that when the telegraph told the tale of our wrongs we should be aided. But what was our despair when an order came to one Herron, a rebel, the Attorney General of the State, stating the civil authorities must be sustained. The dispatch said: "You must show this to General Sheridan, or whosoever may be in command, and he will sustain you." Then our despair was great.

Sheridan, the noble, great, and true man of our war, was not there; he had gone to the Rio Grande. But he has returned. I have heard some criticisms regarding his dispatches to the North, but I see it stated that the dispatches published as from him were but garbled extracts, and I tell you, gentlemen, that I believe it.

I have something to tell you of Sheridan. Some three weeks ago, and two weeks before I left New Orleans, I waited on General Sheridan and told him I was about to leave the South and come North again. I told him my statements might appear one-sided; that possibly some might think a radical unsafe to trust, and I wished to know from him his opinion, as a conservative old army officer, and one then and there in authority. In justice to General Sheridan, I will say that he said to me he then did not wish to express his opinions in such manner as to spread abroad; that he was but a simple soldier, and could avow no creed but his orders. He told me what he thought of Southern rebels.

I must tell you further, that about six months after the war there were many associations formed, known as relief associations, such as Gibson's Brigade Relief Association and the Hays' Brigade Relief Association. These associations were made up of soldiers, and the presidents of the associations were the old commanders of brigades, and the vice presidents were the old colonels of regiments, and so down. They held secret meetings, and were to all intents and purposes a military organization. Sheridan feared these organizations as a nucleus for further disturbances, and he made up his mind to suppress them. He issued an order declaring that all relief associations and all associations for the erection of monuments intended to commemorate the late rebellion, should be dissolved and suppressed.

When they heard of it, they came and begged him not to issue it. He said, "I know no compromise of duty; I have made up my mind to issue it, and issue it I will. Three weeks ago I thought your organization was mutinous, and at that time I ordered a battery of artillery from the Rio Grande to sweep the streets the first motion you made; you were not wise enough to take the hint, and now I disperse you by order."

Gen. Sheridan said, "I fear Northern men don't understand this thing. In a word, these rebels are willing to come back if they can place the rebel flag right alongside the Stars and Stripes. They want to preach rebellion; they want to go back to Congressional halls clothed with the mantle of authority; they are very willing to come back if Lee and Johnston shall stand on the same plane as Grant and Sherman; they are willing to come back if this rebellion shall be made a thing to be proud of, and its memory shall fall as a glorious heritage to their children. I consider these gorgeous funeral processions as an insult to me and every man who ever wore the Federal blue." [Long and continued cheers.]

TEXAS.

Official Correspondence Relative to the Change of Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21.—The following is the correspondence relative to the transfer of the State of Texas to the authorities chosen by the people thereof:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D.C., August 11th, 1866.

To His Excellency, Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, Austin:

SIR: The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper officers of the State of Texas may be remitted to the Constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of the State of Texas. Whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the Executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his Excellency, the Governor elect. You will please give me a reply specifying the day on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,
HENRY STANBERRY,
Acting Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 11.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Texas:

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication which has been addressed to His Excellency, Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of Texas, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, and directed to deliver into your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating to that trust. I have the honor to tender you the co-operation of the Government of the United States whenever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
[Signed] HENRY STANBERY,
Acting Secretary of State.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 14.

To the Hon. H. Stanberry, Acting Secretary of State:

SIR—Your dispatch of the 11th inst. was received yesterday. The Provisional Government was turned over to the officers elect. I beg to assure the President of the appreciation entertained by the people of Texas of his just policy, and hope to convince the most skeptical of the fidelity of the people to the General Government. Respectfully,
[Signed] J. W. THROCKMORTON.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Suspension of the Tribune—News from the Flying Eagle—The Cotton Crop, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—The New Orleans *Tribune*, Republican and freedmen's organ, announced its temporary suspension to-day.

Two bottles were picked up at the mouth of Bayou Terrebonne, on the Gulf of Mexico, on the 15th inst., containing papers as follows: No. 1—"Ship Flying Eagle, May 24th, 1866. Lost all our masts and are in a hopeless condition; ten feet of water in the hold. Signed, Crogan." No. 2—Much faded, written in pencil: "United States ship Powhattan, Chinese coast, October 19th, 1857."

The cotton is reported as knee high in the eastern part of Warren and Claiborne counties, Mississippi, but devastated by worms. The crop is good in Pike, Amite, Franklin and Marion counties. The "Cotton Growing Report" says that in the counties of Hinds, Carrol, Madison, Claiborne and Scott, three hundred and twenty-three planters who in 1860 employed 7,263 hands, cultivating 84,311 acres, making [illegible] bales, [illegible] planting [illegible] acres. From other counties the reports are not full. On this basis, the crop of 1866 would be 400,000 bales in Mississippi, and 1,500,000 bales in the United States.

A letter from Matagorda, Texas, says: The caterpillars are now at work on Coney and Oyster creeks, and Brazos. The general opinion is that the leaf will be destroyed in ten days. Not more than one-third of a crop is looked for from the alluvial lands of Texas.

A. Marichand, pawnbroker, on Common street, was robbed of $3,500 worth of jewelry to-day.

BY EUROPEAN MAILS.

The Preliminaries of Peace.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia were signed at Nikolsburg, on the 26th July, and proclaimed at Vienna on the 3d inst. The signatures are those of Bismarck, Karoly and Brenner, and the stipulations as officially announced are to the following effect:—Austria is to lose no territory except that of Venetia. The Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, and gives his assent to a new organization, from which Austria shall be excluded. Austria relinquishes all claims to Schleswig and Holstein. Prussia is to receive from Austria forty millions thalers to cover war expenses, but from this sum is to be deducted the amount of the indemnity for war expenses which Austria has still the right of exacting from Schleswig and Holstein, in virtue of the treaty of October 20, 1864, say fifteen millions of thalers, besides five millions as the equivalent of the expenses of maintaining the Prussian army borne by the countries of Austria occupied by that army until the conclusion of peace, and finally Prussia agrees to gain the consent of Italy to these arrangements as soon as Victor Emanuel obtains full possession of Venetia. The remaining articles stipulate for the armistice between the armies of the several belligerents as heretofore published.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The National Labor Convention.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—The National Labor Congress organized permanently, J. Hinchcliffe, of Illinois, President. Committees were appointed on the subjects of eight hours, of trades' unions, of strikes, of political action, of a national organ, of permanent national organization, &c. Resolutions in favor of the abolition of the income tax and its replacement by additional tax on real estate, was tabled. Adjourned until to-morrow.

FROM SING SING, N. Y.

Republican Convention—Delegatets Appointed.

SING SING, N. Y., August 21.—The Republican Convention of the Third District of Westchester county met to-day at Croton Dam, and chose Horace Greeley, Hezekiah D. Robertson, and Francis Jerkin, as delegates to the Syracuse Convention. It is reported that the conservative delegates were excluded, and held a separate Convention which indorsed the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention.

FROM PANAMA.

Movement of U. S. Steamers—Revolutionary Rising.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Panama advices of the 13th are received. The United States frigate Lancaster left there for Callao on the 13th. The United States steamer Wateree arrived at Panama on the 10th. She is to be placed at the disposal of a party of Americans who are going to survey the Isthmus of Darien.

A revolutionary rising has taken place at Chirugui.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, August 21.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.

The Northern Light, from Aspinwall to-day, brought $309,109 in treasure.

DETECTIVE ACQUITTED.

The Police Commissioners have honorably acquitted Capt. Young, Chief of the Detective Force, from the charges which had been made against him of wrongfully having a watch in his possession.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Conspiracy to Rob a National Bank.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 21.—Great excitement exists here this morning, over the discovery of a conspiracy to rob the First National Bank of this city, by killing its cashier, Mr. H. H. Thompson. The leaders in the affair were arrested last night, and are now in jail awaiting their examination, which will take place this evening, before Mayor Washington.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

It is said that Mr. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has announced adhesion to the President's policy. Mr. C. has heretofore been an extreme radical.

Generals Custar, McCook, and other prominent officers, delegates to the late Philadelphia Convention, will start immediately upon stumping tour through the Western States.

Seven lives are now known to have been lost by the recent conflagration in Jersey City, and it is probable the number may reach ten. Parties are engaged grappling for the missing bodies, but there is small likelihood of their efforts being attended with success. The loss in tobacco was one thousand three hundred and sixty-five hogsheads, valued at two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars.

It is said steps were taken by the Government to stay all proceedings, for the present, in the matter of the confiscation of the late Confederate General Beauregard's property in the Southern States.

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CITY MATTERS.

FENIANISM REDIVIVUS.

The Fenian Pic Nics—What Do They Mean?—Another Blow for Irish Independence.

Excitement in Fenian circles is again becoming apparent. A movement seems to prevail among the Fenians all over the country, in anticipation of the gathering of forces for another attack upon the Canadian border. Picnics are being held by almost all of the Fenian circles in the land, the object of which is presumed to be the gathering together of the friends of the cause, for the purpose of organizing military companies, in preparation for another blow at Canada. The fourth annual picnic of the Pittsburgh Circle was held yesterday at M'Farland's Grove, four miles from this city, which was pretty well attended. A large gathering of the brotherhood took place yesterday at Buffalo yesterday, and gatherings have already been held at various places over the country. A grand pic-nic is announced to take place at Chicago in a few days, and delegations from the principal Circles in the Southwest are expected to be present. Already a large number of delegations are on their way to Chicago. It is also intimated that a delegation from the Pittsburgh Circle have left to attend the gathering.

Democratic Convention—A Fusion Ticket Decided Upon.

The joint committees of the Liquor League, Democrats and National Union Republicans met in caucus yesterday, for the purpose of agreeing upon a ticket to be presented to the Democratic County Convention which meets to-day. The caucus, after deliberating for some time, selected the following mixed ticket:

Congress—J. Bowman Sweitzer.
Sheriff—Joseph Ross.
Clerk of the Court—Colonel R. Anderson.
Clerk of Orphans' Court—Captain William Fullwood.
Recorder—Captain A. Large.
Register—John Small.
Commissioner—John Shaw, Shaler.
Director of the Poor—Jacob Keil, Sharpsburg.
Assembly—Samuel McKee, Pitt township; James Blackmore, City; J. P. Heisel, Birmingham; J. C. Buffum, Lawrenceville; Hall Patterson, City; Dr. F. Hardtmeyer, Allegheny.

If it was the intention of the committee to select a ticket representing every party and clique in the county, they certainly succeeded in doing so. Yesterday morning, before the caucus met, the Liquor League held a meeting and instructed their representatives to center all their efforts in the Sheriffalty and Assembly. Mr. Ross, who is a wholesale liquor dealer and a member of the League, was their choice for Sheriff, but as he refused to pledge himself to support Clymer for Governor, the Democrats would not accept him. The matter was, however, settled, with the understanding that Mr. Ross would give the necessary pledge before the Convention met. The Johnson men, knowing that Mr. Linn, the chairman of the Democratic County Committee, had been punished for his contumacy in denouncing the fusion movements and would not be a member of the Convention, appeared to be anxious that all differences should be settled amicably, and expressed their willingness to accept any ticket that would be presented. As the ticket, however, had been selected and adopted at the meeting of the Johnson Central Club, on Monday, with the exception of the candidate for Congress, they were in a position to appear accommodating and generous. The only duty left for the Convention to perform to-day is to concur in the action of the caucus, but it remains to be seen whether that august body will permit themselves to be led by these wire-pullers.

Robbery at West Brownsville.

A bold and successful robbery was committed at West Brownsville on Sunday night. The particulars, as stated, are about these: A man named Homer Crissinger, occupied a room at Hopkins' Hotel, and upon retiring to bed placed his pocket book, containing about seventy dollars, and a bunch of keys, under his pillow. Upon arising in the morning he discovered that both the pocket-book and keys were stolen, when it was ascertained that the hotel had been burglariously entered during the night. Suspicion rested upon two men, named Joseph Smith and Charles Billings, who were strangers, and who had been around the town for a few days, idling away their time. Crissinger was informed that the men had suddenly left town, and supposing they came to Pittsburgh, took passage on the steamboat Elector for this city, in pursuit of them. Upon the arrival of the boat at Monongahela City, Crissinger was informed that Smith and Billings were passengers on the same boat, and immediately telegraphed to Esquire James H. Berry, of McKeesport, to have an officer at the wharf and upon the arrival of the Elector take the men into custody. Upon arriving at the wharf the supposed robbers were taken into custody and conveyed to 'Squire Berry's office. No evidence was produced against them to justify the belief that they were the guilty parties and they were discharged.

MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.—Harper's Magazine for September, for September, is on Pittock's counter. All the leading fashion magazines for September—Godey's, Demorest's, and Frank Leslie's—and choice numbers they are, will also be found at Pittock's. All the weekly and monthly publications, and latest novels, sue for the press as it is possible for steam to bring them hither. Fresh and entertaining reading matter, the substantial and the sensational, can always be found at the Periodical and News Depot, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

CORRECTION.—The following dispatch from Mr. Wm. L. Miller, will explain itself:

To the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PORT PERRY, August 21, 1866.

The report in some of the daily papers that my barn was burned by lightning, is a mistake. It is protected by the Copper Electric Conductor, made in your city by Lockhart & Co., in which I have entire confidence. My carriage house was struck by lightning on Saturday night last, and burned up, but my loss will be but a few hundred dollars. It had no lightning rods on it.
WM. L. MILLER.

BURGLARY AT ROCHESTER.—The clothing store of Mr. D. Cohen, at Rochester, was entered by robbers on last Monday night, and robbed of all the most valuable clothing, shirts, &c. Mr. Cohen was absent at the time, being on a visit to some friends at Cambridge, Ohio. A gentleman coming down on Tuesday morning, on the Express train which leaves Pittsburgh at 3 o'clock A. M., saw some men with heavy bundles walking along the track towards the city. It is supposed these are the same men who robbed Mr. Cohen's store.

INSURE AGAINST FIRE.—The card of the Astor Fire Insurance Company of New York appears in our columns this morning. This old established company has a cash capital of a quarter of a million dollars, with a surplus of thirty-eight thousand dollars, securely invested, and are prepared to insure all kinds of property at lowest rates. Messrs. Jos. Snowden & Co., 121 Fourth street, are the agents of the Company in this city, and will be pleased to issue policies to all who may desire to insure in a reliable institution.

STEALING WHISKY AT A FIRE.—During the fire which occurred in East Birmingham, on Thursday night last, a young man named John Kenlon, Jr., was detected in the act of stealing an armload of bottles containing whisky, from the cellar of Schell's Hotel, while the fire was raging at its fullest extent. Mr. Joseph Schell, the proprietor of the Hotel, yesterday appeared before Justice A. Ammon, of that borough, and made information against Kenlon. The accused has not yet been arrested.

SEVERE FALL.—A gentleman, while stepping from the street to the sidewalk, at the corner of Federal street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny, yesterday morning, slipped and was thrown violently upon the ground, receiving a severe contusion on the head by coming in contact with the curbstone, which knocked him senseless. He was removed into a store close by, where he was properly cared for.

BASE BALL AT BEAVER.—A new club christened the "Peerless Base Ball Club," has been organized at Beaver, and the following officers elected to serve for the ensuing term: President—Robert Dickey; Vice President—Thos. Findley; Treasurer—N. Linzey; Secretary—S. H. Darragh; Directors—M. Daman, H. C. Darragh, L. Hale and Wm. Worth.

AQUATICS AT MCKEESPORT.—An exciting two-oared boat race came off at McKeesport on Saturday, distance of two miles, for a purse of $100. One boat was rowed by Messrs. Crawford and Miller, and the other by Messrs. Serena and Powers. Serena and Powers gained the race by two lengths. Time, 21:15.

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—An extra car was placed upon the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway yesterday morning. There are now eleven cars running regularly on the road.

CLEARING AWAY THE RUINS.—Workmen are engaged in clearing away the ruins of the late fire on Carson street and Wright's alley, in East Birmingham, and new buildings will soon be erected.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a good audience present last night to witness the performance of the "Lady of Lyons," which was well received. To-night, Mr. Barrett will appear in his famous character of "Elliott Gray," in the admired play entitled "Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball." In this character Mr. Barrett is probably without an equal. The play abounds in interesting situations, and the plot is very entertaining.

VARIETIES.—"Excelsior" seems to be the motto of Messrs. Smythe and Aims, for each succeeding night they introduce new attractions and astonish and delight their audiences with the versatility of the novel company. A new programme is announced to-night.

The Cleveland Horse Fair.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Tuesday says: The hotels are already filled with guests from all parts of the country, who have come with horses and as spectators of the races. The following entries were made at the Kennard last night:

WEDNESDAY.—Entries for the $200 purse for horses that have never shown 2:50: Wm. Shelton—b. s. Jim; George Perkins—c. g. Jim; T. Elwood—b. g. Union Jack; W. H. Potts—b. m. Lady Jones; C. Rosencranz—b. g. Oliver T. Orlin; Wm. Brown—c. g. Fitz Morrell. Entered for premium of $800, two mile heat, open to all: James Conlisk—s. g. Morrissy; O. W. Dimick—s. g. Silas Rich; P. R. Morgan—g. g. Pistol; Wm. Brown—b. g. Sir Walter.

THURSDAY.—Entries of horses owned in Cleveland, for purse of $200, that have never shown 2:40: T. Elwood—b. g. Union Jack; J. Randerson—c. m. Queen of the West; J. Bennett—c. m. Belle Chalfant; C. Rosencrantz—b. m. Minnie. Entries of horses that have never shown 2:34, Open to the world; premium $800; James Conlisk—g. m. Jeannette; S. Robbins—g. s. Grey Eagle; Thomas P. Roach—s. s. American Star; Wm. Brown—c. g. Rodney.

FRIDAY.—Entries of horses for premium of $2,000, open to the world: B. Boble—b. g. Dexter; Wm. McKever—b. g. Gen. Butler; James Eoff—b. g. Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Entries for the other races that are not filled will be made at the Kennard House this evening.

The horses will start promptly at 2 o'clock, each day, and as there will be an immense crowd present, persons will find it most convenient to purchase their tickets at the hotels.

Mr. Fred. Kimberly, the regular agent of the Association, will sell pools at the Kennard House to-night.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the future peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses who supported the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

The COMMERCIAL will fully and earnestly discuss the questions of the day, and through its ample columns will spread before the public a vast amount of carefully prepared matter, besides speeches of distinguished speakers, and documents bearing directly on the questions involved in the issue. The present circulation is unequalled and constantly increasing. The Daily issue reaches the business community of an extensive district, and the Weekly Edition has an extensive circulation among the masses. It is by the dissemination of intelligence only that the triumph of the good cause will be assured. To this end the COMMERCIAL will be furnished for the campaign at the following rates:

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5 copies	70	5 copies	$1 40
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THE PRESIDENT AND THE COMMITTEE.

The recent scene in the White House, the meeting between the President and the Committee of the late Convention, will attract the notice of the country, and will suggest thoughts and feelings of very different character in different minds. Not a few of the settlings of the old and worn out Democracy who have for years pined for the political ascendancy, will imagine that though it promises them no regeneration, it bodes the certain prostration of the Republican party, while others, with still greater satisfaction, will view it as giving promise of the permanent wrecking or disruption of the Union, thus giving them a new opportunity, with less delay than they expected, and with aid in a quarter from which they did not expect it, of attaining their treasonable objects.

We regard this meeting, we mean that in the President's house, as an epoch in our history, standing between an era finished and a new era begun. We do not refer to the humiliating utterances of Mr. JOHNSON, as personalities of language dictated by private passion. We do not allude to the adulations of speech and manner, as rendered by obsequious supplicants or expectants of immediate patronage. Not with the private enmities or resentments of Mr. JOHNSON, have we anything to do. Nor, indeed, have we with the wrongs or indignities which he may have borne. We have, out of respect to the office, and with the hope of averting a disgraceful exhibition, been careful to use no rude epithets, to offer no provocation to a vain-glorious mind, but to conciliate rather toward each other, the two branches of the Government that entertained diversity of views on grave and important subjects. Nor is it a matter for our consideration how many politicians and office-seekers offer their necks to the feet of the President. If they enjoy the feeling of a heel on their necks, or if they solicit such a favor in vain, by the "humble individual" declining to use them, we have nothing to say. We may in common with others feel mortified at such exhibitions in our Republic and in the house of our President, yet we see something more startling in this scene.

What we note as indicating new times in American politics, is the President's publicly taking the attitude of personal hostility to the Congress of the United States. We say *personal*, because it is not in any official act, and mainly because it is confessedly done under the irritation of personal vituperation which, he says, has been heaped upon him by member of Congress and the press. Conscious even in his anger of the utter impropriety of what he was going to do and with some remonstrance against it from his better judgment, he brings himself nevertheless to the public declaration of his opposition and contempt of the co-ordinate branch of the Government, by applying the Convention's brake to his speech, saying, "I shall go no further than did your Convention." President JOHNSON speaks of Congress as "a body *called* or that *assumed* to be the Congress of the United States." This contemptuous and significant language is, we admit, not much more than the Convention had said, but it sounds a good deal worse, coming from the lips of the President and applied to the co-ordinate and popular branch of the Government. Two reasons are assigned—two political reasons, besides the personal abuse—for taking this position of hostility to Congress; first, that it is opposed to his method of reconstruction, and second, that it contains no representatives of the Southern States.

Mr. JOHNSON says that in carrying on *his* plan of reconstruction, "we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us." That *element*—a new designation—turns out to be both Houses of Congress, which, for having any views of their own on this important business, and for differing from the President, fell under his displeasure. Coming fresh from the people in all loyal parts of the country, the members of Congress individually and the two Houses collectively may be supposed to have had some judgment, knowledge and competency. But "we found that element opposing us." The second reason would apply, if it had any force, as well to the President himself as to Congress. He says they *assume* to be the Congress of the United States, because they have not among them representatives from several States in the South. So it is true, that not one of those same States cast a single vote for Mr. JOHNSON to be their Vice President. If the authority of Congress is vitiated on that ground so is that of the President.

And further, if Congress is only *assuming*, it is only *called* a Congress, then it is a usurpation, *all its acts* are void—even those which the President has in his better moments *approved and signed*, and the President should do what his new and, we fear, false friends have advised—drive Congress from Washington at the point of the bayonet. Indeed we know not how much importance or significance to attach to Mr. JOHNSON'S *resume* of his military powers and resources in the progress of his strange speech, but it is eviden the had been turning the matter over in his mind.

The scene in which these mortifying and, in fact, alarming exhibitions were made, may have been a befitting sequel to the Convention, but from any ordinary stand-point of American politics, or of honorable manhood, they appear without a parallel in our history, humiliating to the republican character, and singularly inconsistent and inopportune to the serious character of the times.

RECONCILED.

The Richmond press, which indisputably is as rebellious and malignant now as it was any time during the Rebellion, though at first dissatisfied, has been reconciled to the Philadelphia Convention and its doings. In giving in its adhesion, however, it does not agree to approve all the "dogmas" of the Convention, chief among which is the declaration in favor of the federal and against the rebel debt. The payment of the latter, it asserts, is a fixed determination on the part of the South, by whom it will not be relinquished. Believing that the success of the new party would be immediately followed by the admission of Southern Senators and Southern Representatives to seats in Congress, whereby power would be regained, it is deemed wiser to trust to a consummation of such a practical character as this, than quarrel over any mere resolution or other declaration of the Convention. In this view of the case, the Richmond press is reconciled—and so will be the entire South. Why should it not be?

THE REIGN OF SYCOPHANCY.

The adulation of sycophants and flatterers, offered cringingly at the foot of the throne, and graciously received by its occupant, is the standing characteristic of despotic governments, and is usually represented in symbols by the bended knee, the chain, the prostrate form, and the flattering speech. The new era in American politics, just initiated by the Philadelphia Convention, is distinguished thus far in its infancy by a precautious development of this characteristic sycophancy. The new partizans are in hot competition with each other for the soft solder championship. Flattery is at a premium in the new dynasty. Even the dull old *National Intelligencer* has entered the list as a competitor, and bears itself hopefully against the New York *Herald* in the adulation of the President in his new position, celebrating in glowing terms "the caution, circumspection, carefulness and rare sagacity so remarkably characteristic of him."

The *Herald*, with "the rare sagacity so remarkably characteristic" of that veracious and reliable journal, has, or thinks it has hit upon the rich vein of vanity and works it most vigorously. It lays Congress entirely at the feet of the President, and clearly intimates that its power ought to be and *is to be* curtailed and counteracted by him. His speech to the Committee of the Convention that obsequiously reported its proceedings to him, is eulogised as the "eloquent and spirited speech of ANDREW JOHNSON." "It is seldom," says the *Herald*, "that we find concentrated in so small a space so much real eloquence, so much pathos and unanswerable logic." It is described as "the immortal words that fell from the lips of the Executive," "an appeal so stirring and effective &c." Again the *Herald* compares Mr. JOHNSON with Mr. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, whom it represents, now that he is dead, as "reckless and blind to the welfare and peace of the country," as the head of the most corrupt set of politicians, as acting "out of spite," and carried away with ambition more than love of country, "a demagogue, with few of the elements of a statesman in him." All this calumny is heaped, and [illegible] in a single article, on a deceased statesman, for the sake of affording a flattering contrast to a living President, who has power and patronage at his control. And the original sin of Mr. DOUGLAS, it is instructive to notice, was, according to the *Herald*, his disagreement with the Southern Democrats in Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S train, at the Charleston Convention of 1860. This was the first step that put him all wrong, according to the *Herald*. Mr. JOHNSON appears to be rectifying that mistake, and placing everything at the control of those same Southern dictators. Now, says the *Herald*, "if Mr. DOUGLAS had been able, like President JOHNSON, in a trying crisis, to have sacrificed everything for a principle and the good of his country, his name would have gone down to posterity with unalloyed honor." How the Democrats will relish this left-handed compliment to their former idol, we are not able to say, but it seems to us that the language of fulsome flattery could not go further for the present one.

It really seems as if all manliness, of self-respect, to say nothing of patriotism or of argument, were deliberately abandoned by the leaders of the new political sect that has just been born, and that they were determined to carry their cause by the sheer force of sentimentalism and obsequiousness. Politics, the great principles of government, the good of the country, the decisions of the past, the rights of the people in the representative branch of the Government, that branch of the Government itself—all are to be put aside by the remarkable exhibitions of brotherly love in a gathering of office-seekers, animated by a common instinct, and seeking, by flattery, the effective smile of the President. Mr. DOUGLAS never desired such cringing sycophancy. If laid at his feet, he would have spurned it away. But our President is overflowing with gratitude for every such demonstration. His emotions are too big for utterance, when the Convention, called his, reports to him, or when any delegation of office-seekers resort to him with documents full of advice and dictation, smothered with the sauce of sycophancy.

THE Chicago *Republican* refers with just pride to the superior enterprise whereby it was able to publish the Address of the Philadelphia Convention two three days in advance of its cotempories. The address the *Republican* published on the same morning it appeared in the COMMERCIAL; but the fact, so far from being an exception, was only in accordance with the rule whereby the COMMERCIAL distances its cotemporaries; therefore we said nothing about it. The public are not slow to find out these things, and where to look for its news.

ONE of the Philadelphia dailies plumes itself upon its reports of the proceedings of the late Wigwam meeting. While we have no desire to disparage the enterprise of our eastern cotemporary, truth compels us to say that the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL was second to none in the fullness and accuracy of its special reports of the JOHNSON gathering. A distinguished gentleman, who was present at the Convention as a spectator, and who read the reports in the Philadelphia papers, declares that the special reports in the COMMERCIAL were more accurate and elaborate and gave a better idea of the proceedings than those in any of the Philadelphia papers. He pronounces our reports a faithful reflex of the proceedings of the Convention and its surroundings. We should not have thought of this, but for the silly attempt of our Philadelphia cotemporary. Upon comparison we perceive the reports of the COMMERCIAL, received by telegraph, exceeded by considerable the space occupied by the local press generally.

THE New York *Times* asserts that the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention imparted new confidence and unequaled stability in financial circles. This, to say the least, is hard on "financial circles." Be that as it may, we would be glad to have the *Times* say what would be the probable effect on monetary and business affairs were the revolutionary purposes foreshadowed in the President's late address carried out. The *Times* says the Convention proceedings mean peace, unity and stability. Accepting this for the moment, we would be glad if the *Times* would explain what means that portion of the President's Address which refers to Congress as "a body called or which assumed to be the Congress of the United States"—a body of men "hanging upon the verge of the Government." Is such language calculated to create stability in "financial circles?" Will the *Times* explain its understanding of the President's meaning and purpose in using language like this?

THE New York *Times* is engaged in attempting to show that the Declaration of Principles put forth at Philadelphia, is identical in meaning and import with the Baltimore Platform. Why then put forth any new declaration—why not stand by the old?

THE Chicago *Times* is almost melted in view of the excellent "moral influence" of the Philadelphia Convention.

PERSONAL.

—Says an account of the reception at the White House, of the Committee on the part of the Philadelphia Convention: "It was observed with pleasure that Mrs. President Johnson, whose feeble health has hitherto prevented her appearance at public receptions, was also present on this occasion. She stood near the President, and was surrounded by a number of distinguished ladies from our own and distant cities, among whom were her daughter, Mrs. Senator Patterson, Mrs. Secretary Welles, Mrs. Senator Doolittle, Mrs. McGinnis, and Miss Matteson, daughter of Governor Matteson, of Illinois; Miss Payne, daughter of Governor Payne, of Ohio; Mrs. Able, of Missouri; Miss Norton, daughter of Judge Norton, of Illinois, and many others."

—The Paris Societe pour l'Encouragement au Bien has just presented M'lle Roze, twenty-two years of age, an artiste of the Porte St. Martin Theater, with a medal of honor. This young girl has lived in Paris, as a dove among a flock of crows. Humble, good and chaste, this fair creature lived in the very midst of seductions of all kinds, working hard for the support of those she loved, without envy, without murmuring. Her only rival for the medal was a Sister of Charity.

—Ex Gov. Johnston, the new Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has been stopping for the past week at the Continental Hotel, preparatory to entering on his duties, which will be on the first of the ensuing month. Says the *Inquirer* of that city: His appointments will not be made for a few days, and as a number of applications have been made to him for positions, by the present incumbents, he will probably continue them in office. In no case, however, where they have endeavored to resist the new Collector in the assumption of his office, by signing petitions or otherwise in favor of the retention of Col Thomas, will there be any selection made. Mr. Johnston has had numerous applications for positions, but he does not intend to be radical in his measures, and where evidence can be shown that the old officers who have not committed themselves to Collector Thomas's cause are competent, they will be retained.

—A Copenhagen letter thus describes the future Empress of Russia, Princess Dagmar, the betrothed of the Czarowitch of Russia: "She is certainly a lady of more than ordinary claims to personal beauty. Her face is oval, regular in its lines, plump and rosy. Her hair is of rather dark brown hue, rich, glossy and wavy, and worn short in consequence of her late sickness, which it is said impaired her beauty somewhat, though her complexion seemed very brilliant and soft. Her eyes were bright and full of lively sentiment. She conversed with freedom, and evinced high ability and a comprehensive knowlegde of every subject touched upon. She would be regarded in any circle as a very delightful person."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The question whether lager beer will intoxicate, has been tested again in a trial a few days since before the Sessions at Niagara. The defendant was one Louis Zeiger, who was arrested for violation of the excise law. A large number of witnesses were summoned, among them George Franklin, a German drayman, who has taken fifty glasses per day and thought it would not intoxicate. Ernest Brimmel, a brewer, was accustomed to take seventy-five glasses per day, and was of the same opinion, but in spite of the evidence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The celebrated man of locks, Hobbs, of New York, has received the award of the contract for furnishing the Treasury Department with locks for use, under the provisions of the thirty-fourth section of the Internal Revenue law.

The anti-rent disturbance in Albany county, N. Y., has been renewed, and force will have to be resorted to to maintain peace and administer the laws.

A Savannah, Ga., letter says: The accounts of the provision crops in the State are bad, and we have every reason to anticipate next year a severe amount of suffering in Middle and Upper Georgia. The cotton crop is already largely mortgaged, and the net profits secured when the crop shall be sold, will be so little that want will stalk through the land more gauntly than in the hardest years of the Confederacy.

The tobacco crop in Virginia and throughout the southwest, including an important strip of the State of Indiana bordering on the Ohio river, will probably turn out the most important, in its results, known for the last six or eight years.

Pierce Butler, Esq., of Philadelphia, is personally testing the difference between slave and freed labor on his rice plantations in Georgia. Of more than three hundred colored persons, once his slaves, all but a few have returned and accepted the wages he has offered them. The contract between Mr. Butler and the freed people, made with their consent and the approval of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been formally consumated to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Butler's friends anticipate that next year his crop will be larger and more remunerative than in any former season.

Rev. J. Leonard Corning, of Poughkeepsie, rowed up from Poughkeepsie to Troy last week, in a skull boat thirty feet long, fourteen inches wide, weighing forty-seven pounds. The distance rowed is ninety miles, as the boat followed the indentations of the shore, and the feat was accomplished in sixteen hours. The reverend gentleman avows his intention to "do" the whole Hudson in this manner, in which way he is spending his summer vacation.

Horace B. Pratt, formerly of Binghampton, N. Y., died in Oil City a few days since, under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Pratt, in swallowing a lump of sugar, felt something stick in his throat, which was ascertained afterward to be a beard from a wheat stalk. An abscess soon formed in his throat, which finally burst, and he was suffocated before medical aid could reach him.

The following is an extract from a recent letter from Alabama: "Our funerals, of which we have had several, have generally been those of small children. It is not a good year for children. They come into the world, look around, don't seem to like the new order of things, and die. They were once valuable, now they find themselves worthless—are disgusted, and return to mother earth.

Speaking of the new enterprises to lay Atlantic cables, the New York *Sun* says: Two or three other projects of this kind, emanating from English and French capitalists, have lately been announced, and there is no doubt that within the next five years we shall have a dozen Atlantic cables, if the present cable continues to work satisfactorily. In fact, it will not be surprising if ocean telegraphy soon takes the place of gold mines and oil wells as subjects of speculation. It is about time for something new in the way of a basis for speculative companies, and as the Atlantic Telegraph is now the sensation, it is quite probable that we may ere long find "cable stock" absorbing the attention of speculators.

Says a New York letter:—General trade has been very dull throughout the week, though some of the dry goods dealers say the ripples on the surface of the coming autumn business are beginning to be manifest. About the 1st of September everybody is expecting to be busy. Some of the principal houses have an unprecedently large stock of goods on hand, and if something does not turn up to enable them to work them off, trouble will ensue. Those firms who deal mostly with Western merchants appear to be doing a moderate trade.

Accounts from different sections of Virginia represent the tobacco crop as progressing finely under the favorable weather of the past ten days, and if no untoward event happen between this and the period of gathering, a yield of from forty to forty-five thousand hogsheads, or about half the average crop prior to the war, is confidently counted on.

A patent has been taken out by which picture frames, book backs, card paper, moulding and decorations for furniture, bricks for building purposes, fronts for stores and dwellings, and all articles in which bone, India rubber and gutta percha are component parts, can be manufactured from peat.

A man was arrested in Baltimore, a few days since, on complant of one of his neighbors, charged with working on Sunday. On the examination before a justice, it appeared that the only work he had done was to black his shoes and those of his children. He was discharged.

The Canadians keep up the Fenian fright, and propose to make it permanent. The Montreal *Herald* of the 17th says: It is stated that Colonel Lowry, Acting Commandant of the district, and Colonel McKinstry, of the Seventeenth regiment, have been on the Niagara frontier making arrangements for the location of the camp of observation which has been called out by the Government. Welland and Port Robinson are spoken of as probable places at which the camp will be stationed. It is rumored that the Toronto Queen's Own will be called out next week.

The cholera panic in Cincinnati continues. Sunday was (conveniently) observed as a day of fasting and prayer, by order of the Mayor. On Saturday last, at all the hotels only sixty-three strangers registered. Railroad trains all came in empty, but go out full. Much excitement is felt at the greenness of the water in the Ohio river. A careful analysis shows the amount of inorganic matter to be greater by one hundred per cent. than was ever known before.

TROUBLES THAT ARE PASSED.—If you look upon the ten thousand experiments which you passed through last year, how many of them can you revive? How many of them could you now recite? If narrated to you, how like the history of a novel would they be to you! We are neither as happy nor as miserable as we think. There are few fast colors in human experience. The dyes that seem so fast to-day may wash out to-morrow. The substance of man's life—how useful and needful it is; and yet how fragile and insignificant, compared with certain great spiritual fixities, certain grand, fundamental elements, that go to make the shape of life and character, immortality and destiny.—*Beecher.*

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Its Projectors—Its Aims—Its Influence.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

In your issue of the 18th inst. an editorial appears which reflects not only your opinion of the Philadelphia scheme, but that of a large number of others. It is therefore entitled to both a candid and critical consideration.

The gist of the article referred to consists in ascribing the origin and subsequent manipulation of the gigantic farce enacted at Philadelphia to Thurlow Weed, and in giving such character and prominence to the results of his constructive genius as to convey the idea that he really has accomplished a partial political revolution, if not the absorption of the Democratic party by the new "National Union party." It is not alleged that he, alone and unaided, performed the marvelous work; but it is alleged, by implication at least, that he devised the ways and means, and instructed less expert, though perhaps equally devoted, votaries of the new Shibboleth, what to do and how to do it. By many this view is taken. Others, however, regard Cowan as the head and front of the movement. And still others would give Seward greater credit on this score than in their ledger. The few who are so blind as to regard it in the light of a popular movement are still voting for Jackson, and consequently will not affect the coming elections.

This variety of opinion induces the belief that the cause of the "National Union party" is not so generally understood and detested as its wanton, corrupt and utterly immoral character will force upon the mind and conviction of every enlightened and honest man. Thurlow Weed is not capable of inciting the most pitiable political sensation. Nobody cares what cause he espouses, because his influence is utterly gone. Every body who reads the newspapers knows him to be a mere political trickster, unactuated by a single magnanimous thought or noble impulse.

Cowan is equally well known. When anti-slavery interests were studiously withheld by those who honestly entertained them lest their utterance would offend the South, he vaunted his abhorrence of that institution and his hopes of its early downfall, with terrible earnestness and bitterness. But so soon as steps were taken for its overthrow—necessarily taken too—he recanted his political pledges, and became a co-operator of the oppressor. And when it ceased to be a virtue in his State to longer forbear with his recreancy, and he was asked to resign the trust he so basely abused, he neither heeded the request nor amended his political course. Seward is a fit companion for Cowan.

To assert that either of these men, or any of their political associates, or all of them combined, are able to effect such a change of public opinion as to evolve a new party that will rival the Union Republican party in its claims upon the allegiance of the loyal voters of the country, is a libel upon the motives and character of the loyal people. When, if ever, it shall become judicious and a mark of enlightened wisdom to put faith in the faithless, trust in the betrayer, such things may come to pass, but not till then.

But the Philadelphia movement has its cause. "Everything has its cause." And what is it? Andrew Johnson commenced to gravitate unmistakably toward the Democratic party early in the session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The loyal majority in that body deferred somewhat to his policy in the hope that a rupture between them might be averted. Some of them went farther than others in this way, until a real difference appeared imminent in the Union ranks. Until the veto of the "civil rights bill," hopes of a reconciliation were cherished by many. This veto, however, drew the line of demarcation distinctly, and had the splendid effect of uniting the Union Republicans upon a common aim, with the exception of Cowan, Doolittle, and a few others, who followed the necessities of their position to its ultimatum. That veto had the equally palpable effect of placing the President upon a distinctive policy, since designated "my policy." This policy was obnoxious to the Union Republican party, and met with almost universal condemnation. It struck, however, responsive chords in both the right rebel wing and left wing of the Democratic party, insomuch that hosannas and laudations went up from every mouth and newspaper in that ancient institution. The President then stood by them, and they stood by him, thus relieving both from the conditional alternative ennunciated in his 22d of February speech. The President then had an object to compass, viz: To add the Democratic party in such a way as to augment its strength and thus enable it to cope successfully with its powerful antagonist. How could he do this? He had innumerable offices at his disposal, and there were innumerable applicants therefor. "You can have offices," said he, "on one condition—that you support my policy." To the shame of the Republican party it must be said, numbers who had acted with it were found susceptible of being seduced by this unmitigated bribe. This was found to be a potent lever, and the unscrupulous apostate who sits in the Presidential chair, knew well how to use it to the best advantage. And hence it was, who in connection with the Democratic party, or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say the leaders of the Democratic party, organized and compose the new "National Union party." It did not originate in the brain of one, two or a dozen individuals, but took its origin in the corrupt motives and sordid desires of recreant Republicans and expectant Democrats.

It may be asked, if this be true, why the President dispenses offices to Republicans only? I reply to give them to Democrats would be a waste of the raw material. They are all right at all events; and the success of their party depends upon making adherents from the Republican ranks.

That is the programme, and there is no use in trying to conceal it. And now one of two things will happen. The "National Union party" will either absorb the Democratic, or *vice versa*. So far as the practical results are concerned, it will make no difference which of these events takes place. The Democrats will have an immense numerical preponderance in the organization, and will impress their views upon its policy. There is no denying the truthfulness of this proposition. And if it be true, no man who is opposed to its caste prejudices and oppressions, its State sovereignty and secession, can possibly set with the new party, assume what name it may. T. M. B.

ROSS TOWNSHIP, August 20, 1866.

"OLD MOTHER CUMBERLAND" AROUSED.

Great Mass Meeting of the "Boys in Blue" at Mechanicsburg.

The "Boys in Blue," aided by their fathers, mothers, wives and sisters, held a mass meeting in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, on Saturday, which totally eclipsed the Democratic "Harvest Home" held in the same place on July 25th. The enthusiasm manifested on the occasion indicated that "Old Mother Cumberland" will redeem herself on the second Tuesday of October. There was a procession of not less than four thousand persons, under the chief marshalship of Colonel D. H. Kimmell, of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The numerous delegations in line carried banners with apt and "strange devices," while streamers with appropriate inscriptions spanned the principal streets. The procession halted in an ample grove a half mile from town, where a dinner of magnificent proportions was prepared. A faithful reporter present states, as an evidence of the number of persons gratuitously fed by the "Boys in Blue" of Mechanicsburg, that one thousand loaves of bread and three thousand pies were baked and used, and fourteen thousand ears of corn husked and roasted—exclusive of meats, chickens, vegetables, &c.

After satisfying the inner man, the meeting was organized by choosing William M. Watts chairman, with a full number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The chairman made a few introductory remarks, and then presented to the meeting General Geary, who said:

This is indeed an auspicious occasion, m friends and neighbors, and if we relied upon omens, we might hail this bright and lovely day—as the Frenchman hailed the sun of Austerlitz—the harbinger of a glorious victory. But we have a better assurance of proud success in our good cause and our irresistible principles. Our country, supposed to be saved by the force of arms, is once more in grievous danger, and it behooves us to unite for its protection and rescue. Who that ever doubted the success of this great cause can do so now? Your energy, zeal and love of country have filled me with surprise and delight. Among the thousands I have met in this great campaign, and the thousands I expect to meet, I have never enjoyed, and can never enjoy, more supreme satisfaction than to-day. Meeting many of my old companions in arms, and many of the most distinguished advocates of our cause from other counties, I feel that nothing can prevent our complete success. The issues before the people are well defined, and the great Republican Union party, whose candidate I am, have laid down the platform upon which I take my stand, and to which I give my full support. The combined opposition—the same that weakened and opposed the army during the war—are once more in the field. They developed their purposes on two recent occasions, on the 30th of July at New Orleans, and on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August at Philadelphia. If the American people prefer candidates committed to these twin arrangements, I shall be content, though very much surprised.

Governor Curtin was the next speaker, and on his appearance was greeted with tremendous cheers. The Governor declined any elaborate argument, but, under repeated calls from the crowd, proceeded to state that after the sacrifice of so many hundreds of thousands of lives and three billions of treasure, the people of the successful States were resolved to "boss their own job," and not to allow their recent foes to adjust the destinies of the country in their own way. The Governor was felicitous in his denunciation of the Philadelphia Convention, and was loudly applauded for his many repudiations of the projects of its designers.

Gen. J. W. Fisher, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, and candidate for State Senator from Lancaster county, spoke next. He put his audience through a "catechism," relative to the political history of Heister Clymer and the military career of General Geary, and it is gratifying to say the audience were letter perfect in their answers.

Col. John W. Forney made a very lengthy and eloquent speech, reviewing the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

Hon. Thos. E. Cochrane, of York, Pa., and Col. Montgomery, of Mississippi, each spoke briefly.

The demonstration was a splendid one, and Cumberland county will give a good account of herself on election day.

Secretary Stanton.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent has the following concerning the distinguished Secretary of War:

"It is a notable fact that the delegations from nearly all the States to the Philadelphia Convention in one form or another have used their influence to effect the removal of Mr. Stanton from the War Department. Some of the delegations waited upon the President in a body to urge the matter; others deputed their chairman or committees of three and five to speak for them. The desire among those supporting the President seems universal that one more heartily and unquestionably in sympathy with the policy of the administration than is Mr. Stanton, should be put at the head of the War Department. It thus becomes notorious that he does not possess the confidence of the administration party. Indeed, it is openly charged on the streets and in the hotels that he is simply a spy on the Cabinet for the radicals. That the President is disposed to defer to the general desire of his supporters for a change in this department, seems probable from the intimation that the mission to Spain is to be tendered to him. Mr. Stanton's position is one that appeals loudly for sympathy. In the present state of feeling in the country he has reason to fear personal insult, if not violence, should he come out from his official position as plain Edwin M. Stanton. Moreover, he would doubtless be at once involved in an endless labyrinth of litigation because of his possibly necessary though nevertheless harsh and severe measures towards individuals in the loyal States during the war. This consideration has, unquestionably, been very influential in inducing the President to retain him in the Cabinet until some official vacancy abroad should occur or could be made. Probably the first intimation the public will receive of any actual change in this office will be coupled with the announcement of Mr. Stanton's sailing for Europe."

FOREIGN WAR GOSSIP.

PRUSSIA THE SIXTH POWER IN NUMBERS.

But even with all the aggrandizement which Prussia at present propose s to herself, she will still occupy only the sixth position in point of population among the great Powers of Europe, which stand in the following order:—

Russia	78,000,000
France	37,472,000
Turkey	37,000,000
Austria, (less Venetia)	34,350,000
Great Britain	29,400,000
Prussia	23,000,000 or 28,000,000
Italy (with Venetia)	23,270,000

It must be recollected, too, that Prussia has a Sclavic population of three millions of people, who would be only too happy to obtain their independence. Still, the superior military system of Prussia, under which every citizen is a soldier, will render her perhaps superior as a military power over some of her more populous rivals.

AUSTRIA'S TRADITIONAL GOOD LUCK.

It will be seen from the above statement, which is derived from first rate authority—though I will not undertake to guarantee it in every particular, especially as its provisions may be modified by future negotiations between Prussia and the South German States—that the traditional luck of Austria has not deserted her. "We have lost everything but honor," said Francis I. after the fatal battle of Paira. "We have lost nothing but honor," might be the exclamation of Francis Joseph. Beaten and disgraced, he emerges from the contest without yielding a foot of land to the conqueror. It is true he gives up Venetia, but this only relieves him of an appendage which was a constant source of embarrassment to him without adding an iota to his power, and which he was only waiting for a decent opportunity to get rid of. And yet it is wonderful that, after withdrawing his troops from Venetia for the sole purpose of enabling his army in the North to make head againt the Prussians, he should submit to a peace that excludes him from Germany, as he had excluded himself from Italy; that abandons his allies to the mercy of an imperious enemy; that degrades Austria from a position she has occupied for centuries and raises Prussia to the vacant pre-eminence that he should be so dead to the feelings of pride and ancestral dignity which the world are apt to attribute to the scion of an illustrious house, as to submit to such a peace without striking one more blow for victory. The moderation of Prussia, or rather of M. de Bismarck, seems almost equally inexplicable when we recollect his proclamations to the Bohemians, his negotiations with Kossuth and Klapka, the formation of a Hungarian legion and other manifestations which show that he aimed at nothing less than the total disruption of the Austrian monarchy. "*Austriam esse delendam*" has long been his motto, and it is strange that he should stop short when it was in so fair a way of being realized.

BISMARCK NOT MASTER.

But Bismarck, though a great minister and a man of undoubted energy, is not absolute master of his actions. The King was unwilling to drive a brother sovereign to extremities, and neither France nor Russia would have tolerated the utter extinction of the Austrian empire. Whether, as I hear whispered, Louis Napoleon, in advising Francis Joseph to accept the Prussian terms, has hinted that he would do well not to exhaust himself by prosecuting a struggle which he might renew, at no distant period, under more favorable circumstances, and when France would be able to afford him an assistance which she was not prepared for at present, is a question which time alone can answer.

A ROYAL REWARD.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg is, it seems, to be rewarded for his fidelity to Prussia by receiving that portion of Bavaria, lying North of the Main. This will give him an opportunity to figure as a considerable monarch until such time as Prussia sees fit to absorb him, as it increases his subjects from 160,000 to 760,000. Hesse Darmstadt will, if Prussia takes that portion of her territory north of the Main, give her 300,000 people, and will, it is said, receive in exchange the Bavarian Palatinate, containing a population of 600,000. But the people of all these territories feel that all these arrangements are merely temporary, and that sooner or later, unless some European complications arise to prevent it, they are destined to be merged and their territorial distinctions forgotten in the great Prusso German empire.

PRUSSIAN UNION AND GERMAN DISMEMBERMENT.

The needle-gun has fulfilled its mission which was to satisfy the ambition and enforce the will of Prussia rather than of the German people; for it is not so much the unity of Germany that has been effected, but the kingdom of Prussia that has been enlarged and strengthened. The German Confederacy is not dismembered, though shorn of its former proportions; but the entering wedge has been driven home, and all Germany must sooner or later follow those petty principalities which are now integral parts of Prussia. The Prussian monarchical idea, not the German popular one, is dominant and clearly perceptible in all this; but M. de Bismarck would fain persuade the German people that the two ideas are identical, in order that the monarchy shall be the representative and protectress, beneath whose banner all Germany shall rally.

Mark well, Austria is no longer a member of the Confederacy, from which she is excluded without the loss of an inch of her territory. Prussia thus gets rid of a powerful and troublesome rival in the councils of German nationality. Bismarck's plan is to leave her dismemberment to be accomplished by internal revolution; for there can be no doubt that the Austro-German populations will gravitate towards Prussia as the recognized centre of German unity, and will refuse to be shut out from a participation in the glory and greatness of the nascent German nation. Austria, in retiring so suddenly from the contest, may have feared a more sudden dismemberment as the penalty of a prolonged and unsuccessful resistance; but whether that result shall become an accomplished fact to-day or a few years hence is a matter of indifference to M. Bismarck, who saw danger in carrying this point at once; since it would unquestionably arouse the jealousy and wrath of the other European Powers.

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

For the same reason he pretends to be unwilling that Prussia shall absorb the Southern German States, where he prefers that Prussia should triumph by force of public opinion and popular will, rather than by force of arms. Things have gone far enough for the present. Prussia must assimilate and remould the materials now in her hands, which is the more easily done the smaller the area she has to work in. Within area, now Prussian territory, petty sovereignties shall disappear, and the authority of the Prussian Government become absolute; though it might be more correct to say that those sovereignties, preserving to a certain extent their autonomy, shall assume the position of Confederate States, subject to the General Government.

INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IDEAS.

The result of the war, in short, is an imperfect triumph of the democratic idea broached by the philosphers of the eighteenth century, and which had its first practical illustration in the American Revolution, of which the German movement is a direct sequence to be yet more fully carried out and completed. The teachings of the fathers of our system give the key to the true interpretation of German political philosopy, and while the United States exist Europe can never become Cossack.

THE COST OF THE STRUGGLE.

Some of the late military authorities have begun to publish lists of casualties; but as yet they only comprise a small proportion of the troops engaged, and they are arranged in such a manner—giving only names and no figures—that it is difficult, if not impossible, to get at the sum total. A day or two ago, however, the *Staats Anzeiger* gives a statement of the losses of the Second Army (Crown Prince) from the battles of Trautenau and Nachod (27th June) to the conclusion of the armistice, by which they amount to 70 officers and 1,256 men killed, 241 officers and 5,823 men wounded, and two officers and 1,884 missing, or in all to 313 officers and 8,943 rank and file. Now the Second army suffered infinitely less than the first, which bore the brunt of the battle of Koniggratz, and of which one regiment (the Twenty-seventh infantry) lost 2,700 men out of 3,000 in that single action.

By a moderate calculation, therefore, the casualties of the First army during the whole campaign may be estimated at twenty-five thousand, and those of the Army of the Elbe (Heimath) can scarcely be under six thousand, making forty thousand men for the three armies engaged in Bohemia. To those must be added the divisions of Mateuffel, Goehn, Beyer, &c., (Army of the Main), which fought the bloody actions of Langensalza, (nearly three thousand killed and wounded); Kissingen, Aschaffenberg, &c., &c., and including which the entire losses of the Prussians on the field of battle cannot have been much short of fifty thousand.

The Austrians must have lost at least double that number, the Federals some ten to fifteen thousand, the Italians as many, which would raise the casualties during the war to about one hundred and eighty thousand, exclusive of those that have died of cholera or other diseases. Considering that the official lists are always rather below than above the result, perhaps two hundred thousand might not be too high a figure for the victims of this brief but sanguinary contest.

Mexico the Point of Interest.

Says a New York letter: The Presidint's Mexican (anti-blockade) proclamation is puzzling a good many people here, who cannot "see the point." The "point," it is confidently asserted by the knowing ones, has reference to the return of General Lew. Wallace's *quasi* filibuster steamer J. W. Evermann, which, after having discharged her cargo of arms for the Matamoras Liberals, was at last dates lying at Brazos, getting ready to return to this port. An Imperial man-of-war was watching the Evermann, with the intention, it is believed, of making her a prize, and there can be no question that it was with reference to this contingency that the President issued his proclamation.

The Evermann, as you are aware, is a Philadelphia vessel. She is now figuring in an enterprise which may make her name historical. It is rumored that the same parties who forwarded the previous cargo of arms are making arrangements for repeating the dose. Whether the United States authorities will interfere or not, remains to be seen. They did not go out of their way to interfere with anybody in the former case, and it is deemed quite probable that their future action or non-action will be in strict accordance with precedent. In any event, look out for something exciting in the course of a very few days.

The United States and Russia.

A letter dated Copenhagan, July 30, gives an account of the visit of the King, Christian IX to the Miantonomah: As I have before remarked the government has evinced a desire to show in every way its friendly disposition toward the United States. It confesses that it stands with Russia one of the great nations of the world, and as such the desirableness of maintaining the best of relations with it is too apparent to need argument. What views the royal family entertain may be judged of somewhat by a remark of the Crown Prince to one of our officers. He said "that Russia and the United States were the two greatest countries in the world. He hoped they would always remain the best of friends, and that together they would care for the 'little fishes,' and see that they received no harm."

These were nearly his words, and they were spoken in a serious manner. He evidently felt all that he expressed. This is only a single straw showing the current of opinion in this country. What a brood of small chickens will finally find shelter under the protecting wings of the Russian and American eagles. There is room enough for all.

Union Pacific Railroad.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th says: "We have the gratification of announcing that the Union Pacific Railroad is no[illegible] pleted but opened for public travel and tr[illegible] port to Manhattan, within sixteen miles of Fort Riley, Kansas. The road is virtually laid to a further distance, and will be put in operation still westward as far as practicable. Gov. Dennison, Thomas A. Scott, J. D. Perry, R. H. Shoemaker, who is the Superintendent, and other gentlemen connected with the road, are now on a trip of survey over it to its western extremity. We learn that, at a meeting of the Directory in St. Louis, on Thursday, a resolution was passed to at once put the road under contract for two hundred and fifty miles beyond Fort Riley, to be finished by January 1st, 1868.

"National Unionism" in Kentucky.

A Louisville dispatch, dated the 20th, says: Already Copperheads are beginning to insult loyal men, particularly in Western Kentucky, where several Unionists and returned Federal soldiers have been ordered to quit the State. A gentleman, arriving this morning from Bowling Green, had received an anonymous letter, reading thus:

"Mr. ——, Sir: You are hereby notified to quit this State within three days. If found after that period your life will be forfeited.
(Signed) "DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE."

The gentleman states that several of his acquaintances have received similar letters, and immediately acted upon them, some leaving for the North and some going farther South. He anticipated a reign of terror, which will shortly require the presence of a strong military force. Several Duvall meetings are advertised to take place this month, the next object being evidently anti-Union.

ENGLISH ARMY CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

English Army Cholera Antidote,

English Army Cholera Antidote,

Has been used with the most wonderful success for 15 years, by the Surgeons of the English army stationed in India and other Asiatic possessions, and has received the indorsement of the most intelligent medical professors of all countries.

In Cholic, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Dysentery and Vomiting its action is remarkably prompt and efficient, free from any dangerous results so common in other preparations. Sold by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market Street, corner Diamond, au14 Near Fifth Street.

CHOLERA. CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new tried or untried article, when an old and reliable article can be had.

When the Cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

FLEMING'S CHOLERA MIXTURE

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, Corner of the Diamond near Fourth Street. Remember the place. Remember the place.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
au19-MT&S 84 Market street.

250,000
WHEELER & WILSON
Lock Stitch
SEWING MACHINES

Are now in use and their yearly sales double all others combined.

The rise and fall of numberless Machines heralded as "superior to all others," has convinced the public that it is safer to buy a good article of established reputation and from responsible parties than to risk their money in doubtful experiment.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the Market. An examination solicited before making a purchase elsewhere.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 27 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

au17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHALLENGE— The Second Nine of the Enterprise Base Ball Club invite the Hygeia to play the "return match" on their grounds, West Common, which they (the Hygeia) somewhat abruptly declined. The Second Nine aforesaid, hereby challenge the Hygeia to play a game on West Commons, on the 31st inst. au22-1t

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW CASES, TWO FINE COUNTERS, with iron legs, FOUR STANDS, for Boys Clothes, and one FANCY STAND, for Furnishing Goods. Inquire of
J. FINK & BRO.,
au22-t 88 Market street.

SELECT SCHOOL—THE FALL TERM OF

MRS. J. E. BOGGS' SCHOOL,

Will open MONDAY, September 10th, 1866. School Rooms in College Building, corner Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny City, Pa. au22-8

WILLIAM BRIGHT—
(Late of the Logan Nursery, Philadelphia,)
LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
Offers his services to persons about to improve their Estates. Refer to J. KNOX, and at ZUG, address
au22-8 J. KNOX, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of McCLINTOCK, ROGERS & CO., was mutually dissolved on the 20th inst. W. McClintock and W. E. Foale having disposed of their interest to THOS. J. HOSKINSON and THOS. J. BURCHFIELD, the business will be continued by BURCHFIELD & ROGERS.
W. McCLINTOCK,
WM. ROGERS,
W. E. FOALE.
Pittsburgh, August 21st, 1866. au22-8

FOR SALE—
CONFECTIONERY AND PERIODICAL STORE.
Rent low with a good lease to be had on reasonable terms. Situated on Carson street near McKee, Birmingham. Inquire at the premises au22-t

A. C. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law,
And U. S. Claim Agent,
120 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Opposite Wilkin's Hall.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Soldiers' Bounties, Pensions and all kinds of Claims. au22-8

STOP! LOOK AT THIS!!

THE GREAT EASTERN DETECTIVE Horse and Live Stock Insurance Company of Pennsylvania want agents in the city of Pittsburgh and every county in the State. Principal office 108 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. P. RAFFA, General Agent. Address, for 3 days, Box No. 4, THIS OFFICE. au21-t

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—One mile back of City Poor House Farm, on Monongahela river, with the latest improved machinery, in perfect order. Nine acres of land, good frame house with eight rooms, small barn, stable and out-buildings, good young orchard, strong running spring, &c.
Price only THIRTY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the mill alone would cost more money. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
au21 cor. Smithfield and Water Sts.

ASTOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL $250,000
SURPLUS 38,000
NO. 16 WALL STREET.
Having a Cash Capital and ample Surplus, securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages, will insure
All Kinds of Property,
Against Fire at the lowest current rates.
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PITTSBURGH
LEAD PIPE
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SHEET LEAD WORKS,
Make to order and keep on hand, all sizes, lengths and thicknesses of LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD at the lowest market rates. Also,
Plumbers' Materials,
Brass and Iron Cocks,
Steam Gauges,
Steam Pumps, and
Plain and Galvanized Iron Pipe.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
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INVALID
Pension Blanks,
Increase of Bounty Blanks,
Widow's Claim for Pension,
Heirs' Claim for Pension,
Heirs' Claim for Increase of Bounty,
Price 50 Cents per dozen, mailed 55 cents per dozen.
au21 J. R. WELDIN & CO.

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TWINE.
The best article of Paper Twine ever offered in this market. For sale by
au21 J. R. WELDIN & CO.

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SHOT GUNS.
Just received a fine assortment of the best makes of Double Barreled Shot Guns, also, a fine assortment of German and American on hand at
au18 JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood St.

NEW YORK REGULATIONS.
Base Balls.
I am sole agent for Western Pennsylvania for Horsman's Celebrated New York Regulations.
Base Balls, the best in the market.
JAMES BOWN,
au18 136 Wood street.

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PRESERVERS, PICKLERS,
HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT OYSTERS, &c.
NO. 1 CALHOUN ALLEY,
mh29-6m opposite Maltby House, BALTIMORE.

FIERY SERPENTS,
OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS. A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. de18

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF
25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams,
25,000 " Dried Beef,
50,000 " Bacon Sides,
75,000 " Shoulders,
Just out of smoke house, and for sale by
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dec11 corner Wayne and Penn streets.

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No 107 Market street.
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A DESIRABLE HOUSE on Center Avenue, now occupied by Captain Geo. W. Johnston. There is half an acre of Ground, planted with Trees and Shrubbery, surrounding the House. Situated on the line of the Minersville Passenger Railway. Inquire of
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Teachers Wanted.
The School Board of Mifflin Township wish to employ 13 competent Teachers. Schools open the first Monday in September. Term, 6 months. By order of the Board.
au11-w&daw JAS. MEANS, Sec'y.

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BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by
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Club Wheat,
Arriving via Cleveland. Also, choice Michigan Amber Seed. For sale by
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Twist Drills,
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Annual Digest,
1862 to 1866. Price $2 00. Mailed, $2 25.
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THE GRAND NATIONAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Soldiers' and Sailors'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
Under the Auspices of the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.
A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until
Thursday, October 11th, '66,
At which time it will positively occur.
The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

1 Cash	[illegible]
between M and N	5,000
1 Two story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	5,000
2 Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
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1 Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 do $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' do $125 each	6,250
10 Grand Melodeons, $300 each	3,000
60 Amer. Case Sil. Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100	2,500
20 Sewing Machines, $100 each	2,000
20 do do $75 each	1,500
20 Silverplated Tea Setts, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 to $3 each	17,000
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40,453 Books, cutlery, engrav's, $1 to $10 e'ch	59,000
Total	$255,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

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All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 37.

REFER BY PERMISSION, TO
Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Halbert E. Paine, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wallack, Mayor Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C. Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. S. B. Grinnel, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.

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JOHN W. PITTOCK,
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And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room,
H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street,
And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zelienople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. au18

CONSUMPTION!

This scourge of humanity, bane of civilization, with despotic sway has insinuated itself into all classes, grades and conditions of life. Neither age, sex nor rank is exempt from its ravages. Its icy hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and hoary-headed age. Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectorant, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the Side and Back, Emaciation, and a general negative condition of the whole system. It is authentically stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion, and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies. Persons suffering from this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet, containing the original prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

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Mr. Wilson's Preparation is placed in the hands o the above agent for the convenience of Consumptive sufferers wishing the Remedy. He will furnish them the article at the regular price, $3 per package, and 30 cents extra for postage, when ordered by mail; and the patient can rely upon a pure article, properly compounded under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision at his residence, No. 165 South Second street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Each package will bear his written signature across the end of the box. For pamphlet containing the original Prescription, the Prepared Remedy, or more full particulars, address or call on the above agent, or

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CURTIS & HARVEY'S Celebrated
English Diamond Grain
GUNPOWDER,
Just received, 6 doz, 1 lb, cans assorted grain, at
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WANTED—By a Competent Business man, to invest, $25,000, either in a mercantile or manufacturing business, and can be either active or silent partner. Wanted, also, TO LOAN $20,000, from one to five years, on good security. Address "A. B." with real names, at this office. au22-Y

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED BOARDERS.—Several large, pleasant Rooms, with first class board, suitable for Families and Gentlemen, can be had at No. 89 Penn street. Also DAY BOARD au22-T

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A Man who has had SIX years' experience as a STILLER AND REFINER, wants a situation as Refiner. Will give references. Address "A," this office. au22-T

WANTED—Any House in this city wishing to employ an experienced Travelling Salesman, and one thoroughly acquainted with the West and Northwestern country, can do so by addressing for two (2) days P. O. Box 213. References—Last employers. au21-R

WANTED—TO EMPLOY.

WANTED—Wanted Immediately, a good man to assist in writing Deeds and correspond generally. Also, in making sales of Andrew's Patent Gas Generator. A good talker preferred. Good wages allowed. J. C. TILTON, 31 Fifth street, second floor. au18-TF

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—To Rent or Purchase— A desirable DWELLING HOUSE, for a small family—well situated. Allegheny city preferred. Address "M. N." Commercial office. jy24-tf

WANTED—A small improved property, on or near the Allegheny Valley Railroad, say ten to twelve miles from the city. Address X. Y. Z., Commercial office. ap12-tf

WANTED—BOOK KEEPER.

WANTED—A First-Class Book-KEEPER, who has had several years experience. J. C. BIDWELL
au9-TF

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE Stockholders of the GERMANIA OIL COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, will meet at the office of the undersigned, No. 194 Liberty street, on MONDAY, September 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
R. HONEGGER, Secretary.
Pittsburg, August 20th, 1866. au21-8s

TEMPERANCEVILLE, August 20, 1866.
AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the stockholders of the
LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD,
Will be held at their office, in the borough of Temperanceville, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 23d, at 2 P. M.
WILLIAM MARSHALL,
au21-R President.

ELECTION NOTICE—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, will meet at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on Wood street, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
WILLIAM McCREERY, Pres't.
J. L. RODGERS, Sec'y. au14,4

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT SESSION 1866-7.—The preliminary lectures in this Institution will commence October 1st, and the regular term October 15th, ending March 1st. Fees for Professor's Tickets, $40. For particulars send for circular.
W. B. WRIGHT, M.D.,
jy30-2taw-6wd Dean, Med. Col. of Ohio, Cincinnati.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of GEO. B. JONES, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make settlement with
OLIVER B. JONES, Adm'r,
No. 7, Sill's Building, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
je30-tf

TO MINERS.—Proposals will be received up to August 31st inst., for the
SINKING OF A COAL SHAFT,
300 feet deep, at Washington, Pa. Apply to, or address,
GEO. PARKIN, Agent,
au14-td Temperanceville, P. O.

EDUCATIONAL.

MESSRS. NEWELL WILL RE-open their SCHOOL at 267 Penn Street,
On Monday, 3d September.
Mr. N. may be seen daily on and after Monday, 27th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. au21-8s

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Fall Session of H. M. TWINING'S
Seminary for Young Ladies,
Will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, in DIAMOND STREET, apposite the Court House.
au20-8 eod

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.
—A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
NO. 68 GRANT STREET.
The next session of this School will begin on the second Monday of September. Registers can be obtained at the Church Book Store, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, and at Davis, Clark & Co's, 93 Wood street. For information or admission address
[jy24 TMeod] REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. au6-eod3m

INSTITUTE OF
Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,
31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 until April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman, $25 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $60 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual.
au4-2m-eod A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH,)
For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum $450
do do do for two or more sisters (each) 400
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
aug1-YM-eod Principal.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY—A Select Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Misses, Will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.
References—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
MRS. C. E. SMYTH,
au11-TM Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The Buildings in extent and appearance, and in beauty and healthfulness of situation, are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Cadets, of correct deportment, study in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information may be obtained of the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, C. H. Paulson, Walter Bryant, George Bingham, Robert Dickey, J. S. Willock, Francis Sellers, Joseph Woodwell, James W. Woodwell, Joseph McKnight, Samuel McKee and Aaron Brawdy, or of
Col. THEO. HYATT,
au6-1m President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. au11-tf

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES'
INSTITUTE.
This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.
A New Building
is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.
The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.
The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.
The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies
For particulars and catalogues, address
I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
au11-t sep22

FOR THE PICKLING SEASON,
PURE WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
Whole Pepper, Cinnamon, Allspice, Cloves, Yellow and Black Mustard Seed, Mace and Jamaica Ginger Root. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty Street.
One square below the Union Passenger Depot. au21

HAMBURG CHEESE.
50 boxes choice selected Hamburg Cheese, just received and for sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON,
au16 141 and 143 First street.

POT ASH—10 CASKS PRIME POT ASH in store and for sale by
au2 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON.

WANTED.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of JOHN MILES, who left the house of a relative in Sligo, near Pittsburgh, about the last of November, and has not since been heard of by his family. It is feared that he may have been drowned. He was near fifty years old, quite bald on the top of the head, remaining hair light, sandy beard; height about five feet, seven inches stoutly built; had on when last seen a soft wool hat, dark cloth pants, dark sack coat, woolen socks, coarse pegged shoes, and a gray woven flannel shirt, stitched round the neck with red yarn. Address Mrs. REBECCA MILES, box 689, Oil City, Pa., or Mrs. RACHEL FULLERTON, 198 Spring alley, Pittsburgh. my24-tf

FOR SALE.

PUMPS
FOR SALE.
Two second hand, No. 5, Worthington Pumps, in good working order, for sale by
ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
au21-s No. 23 Market Street.

FOR SALE—
A Second Hand Governor,
Fully Attachment, suitable for an Engine of ten to thirty horse power. Inquire at
au17-tf 113 THIRD STREET.

BOATS FOR SALE
TWO FIRST-CLASS TRADING BOATS,
Size 100 by 20, and 14 by 65. The boats can be seen on the Allegheny river above Hand street bridge. The owners can be seen on the boat.
D. M. MINER,
au18-t C. CLARK.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, for seven years from next October lately occupied as a Distillery, on O'Hara street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot, together with the machinery contained in said building, consisting of an Engine, about 40 horse power, with Flue Boiler, Shafting and Belting complete, with two sets elevators, and also a set of Burrs. Could be at little expense transferred into a Machine Shop or Flouring Mill. Inquire of
au15-s S. H. WATSON, 339 Liberty street.

STOLEN, OR TAKEN IN MISTAKE.—At Altoona, Pa., as the train which left Philadelphia Saturday noon, was taking supper about 9 P. M., a BLACK SATCHEL, with leather Holster and side pocket with straps torn off, which was left by a man in car next to smoking. If the same was taken in mistake, the parties can confer a favor by leaving, or send same by Adams' Express to
JOS. S. FINCH,
au20-6t No. 189 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 30th DAY of AUGUST 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, claim and interest of, in and to the following described property, to wit: The Steam Tug EMMA LOGAN, her Boats, Machinery, Tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now is, at the Manchester wharf. Seized and attached at the suit of Henry Featherstone.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal,
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Terms of sale, cash, Government funds.
August 20, 1866. au20-td

WANTED—$20 PER DAY.— Agents Wanted in every Town, City and County in the Middle, Southern and Western States, to sell
Lloyd's New Map of North America,
OR THE
U. S. Continent in 1900.
The most comprehensive and best map ever published. Ladies as well as gentlemen can canvas for this map, and make from $10 to $20 per day. Call and see it or address,
CORLEN & HUGHING,
Sole Agents for Middle, Southern and Western States. Office, N. E. cor. of Fifth and Wood, over Pittsburgh Bank of Commerce. au20 3meod

LUMBER.
LUMBER.
The CONNELLSVILLE STAVE AND LUMBER COMPANY having recently erected extensive Mills directly on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,
OAK, CHESTNUT, POPLAR AND LOCUST LUMBER,
In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address,
C. H. ORTH, Supt.,
aug1-TM Connellsville, Pa.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Maker and Dealer in
Fine Rifles and Shot Guns,
ARMY, NAVY and POCKET REVOLVERS, CARBINES and MUSKETS. All kinds of
Ammunition and Gun Makers' Material.
Military Companies furnished with arms at short notice. All kinds of repairing done in the best manner. SHOT GUNS FOR HIRE. Remember the place
Cor. Penn and Wayne Streets,
au8-YM PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
Have received a large and superior assortment of
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTING,
Kid, Goat and Morocco Button
Congress and Lace Balmorals
FRENCH KID SLIPPERS,
TIES AND BUSKINS.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES,
ALL COLORS.
Also, a large stock of Gents', Boys' and Youths'
FRENCH CALF BOOTS, BALMORALS and CONGRESS GAITERS,
Which are sold at reasonable prices at
No. 31 Fifth Street.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
jel

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 13 boiling furnaces, 1 scrap furnace and 5 heating furnaces, patent squeezer, muck mill, sheet mill, 15-inch bar mill and 8-inch guard mill, 5 boilers, one 26-inch cylinder engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15-inch cylinder engine, new, for running 8 inch mill, shears, lathes, etc., etc., all in complete running order.
Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and T hinges, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for entire product, capacity of which can be enlarged at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a complete machine shop with engine, lathes, planer, drill press, etc. In addition there are twenty eight dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.
Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from P., F. W. and C. R. R. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 326 feet. A switch from the P., F. W. and C. R. R. extends to the mill; this, with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and shipping product.
This property being conveniently located, and everything about it but a short time in use, and in perfect running order, is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.
For further particulars inquire of
LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE,
jy31-T. M. 124 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VINEGAR MANUFACTORY,
366 AND 367 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
The undersigned are now manufacturing, and will have constantly on hand Pure Cider and Wine Vinegar, which they will supply to their customers and the trade generally, at the lowest market price. All orders promptly attended to.
ROSENBACH, MAILERT & CO.,
CARD.
The undersigned have sold out their entire interest in the Vinegar Manufacturing Business, on Lacock St., Allegheny, to ROSENBACH, MAILERT & CO. We would cheerfully recommend our successors to the favorable patronage of our old customers.
au10-2w H. ROHRA & CO.

HOWARD'S
LIVERY STABLE,
FIRST STREET ABOVE SMITHFIELD,
NEAR MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and Saddle Horses for hire. Horses kept at Livery.
au17 HOWARD & SON, Proprietors.

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES
Brandies and Wine Bitters,
Los Angeles, California.
These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially, our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sacot), "Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Campagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sansevain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case, by
CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
aug1YM

R. KAHL,
191 Ohio Street, Allegheny City,
Manufacturer of Glass Instruments,
Such as Barometers, Thermometers, (double scale for Brewers), Hydrometer, for Crude and Refined oil, Liquors, Vinegar, Alkley, &c., &c. Orders solicited and prompt attention paid to filling them. jy28 TM

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealer in Hops and Malt,
234 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.
Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-8M

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

J. B. HARSHAW H. E. CRANE.
HARSHAW & CRANE
CARPENTERS & JOBBERS
Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop, will be promptly attended. au17-3m

e Daily Commercial

M, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

EARLY FALL WORK.

you ditching to be done? A well to be A swamp hole to grub and clear up? A be shingled, or any such dry weather o be done? Allow us to hint that now time to get ready for such labors. The e getting shorter at both ends, by and rains will come sousing down their cold falls, giving the workmen wet feet and hands to nurse and grumble over. A w is worth two days late in the fall, in ality and quantity of the work done, be- e certainty of having it done.

SAVING CORN FODDER.

dy can tell what kind of we shall have. If we have a September as we had August, there a large crope ripened. We never saw ull up as it has this last month; but a great deal that may not possibly ripen, e question is, how to make the most of keep a sharp eye on the weather, and he chances are in favor of frost, cut up der and secure it at once. Tender corn saved without mold, is most royal feed s, colts, sheep, and in fact, for nearly ind of farm stock. Corn blades cut and a the shade before they fire in the field, ored in bundles on a dry scaffold is oyal feed for fast colts.—*Ohio Farmer.*

CUTTING TIMBER.

orrespondent of an Exchange says:— , hickory or chestnut timber is in the eighth month, (August,) in cond running of the sap, and barked- large tree will season perfectly, and even gs will remain sound for years; whereas in winter, and remaining until the next thick as your wrist,) will be completely ten, and will be almost unfit for any . The body of the oak, split into rails, last more than ten or twelve years. t will last longer, but no comparison to in the eighth month. Hickory cut in th month is not subject to be worm- th will last a long time for fencing. I commenced farming in 1802, it was to cut timber for post fencing in ter. White oak posts and black oak that time, I found would not last an or twelve years. In 1808 I com- cutting fence timber in the eighth Many of the oak rails cut that year are no, as well as most of those formed of t. If the bark is not taken off this however, it will peel off its-if the second year, and leave the sap perfectly sound. s of the trees are also more valuable for n when cut in winter or spring.

SORT THE SHEEP FLOCKS.

cool nights should admonish the ower that it is high time his were separated for their various bucks to be secured in the pasture and ndition attended to; the old and feeble t by themselves to fatten for mutton, han to be allowed to run the risk of g and die in the spring; the ewes for to be kept in good order, but not to become fat. The young ewes, es- the fine wooled varieties, should not be to breed until they are past two years

FLOCK PRUNING.

g the many needful rules, says the N. mer, which every flock-master must se sight of, is this. Always keep your . This is the fundamental principle ust guide you in all your labors, if you carry the excellence of your flock one igher each year. The reasons for this almost too obvious to require mention. y man need to be told that if he sells , the buyers will have better sheep than a man with 100 ewes sells the ten best, ake years of careful breeding to get ten good as those he sold. Many cannot re- empting offer for a good ewe, but it e remembered that when you sell one n sell with her all her valuable increase future. When you have succeeded in your flock to such a degree of excel- t you will not notice the loss of a few umber ones," you can sell from the ewes. But as you must sell off the ncrease of the flock, let such be selec- u do not wish to keep, and the pres- e best time of the year to make that . The winter is the test of a sheep's tion, and if you have watched your th care, you can at this season very select those that fall in the necessary d staunchness to make them good Let all such be pruned out. Fat the butcher, or sell them for what they g to those whose means will not just ble them to buy higher priced sheep. all that have objectionable qualities ers, and put a mark upon them for fu- ssal. A sheep may look well, she may and hearty, but at the same time she d badly. Make all such into mutton. you would useless limbs from t trees. You can't afford to keep such any more than you can afford to rog pond in the middle of an acre of d. The man who makes his selection ewes in the autumn, will often cheat for the reason that many poor breeders nurses will look plump and stout just they may have starved their lambs. A on on this point is enough for any care- master, and a moment's reflection will y one the importance of attending to ter in the proper season.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.

erry beds should be made this month year's bearing, whether they are to be tations or old beds worked over. In out new sets cut off all the oldest ip the ends of the longest roots, dip into a paste of muddy water and set ll spread out, into the ground, press earth firmly over the roots, and if the is dry, water plentifully after planting. should be spaded over, cutting out old d establishing new ones in their stead.

PERPETUAL ROSES.

the time to give close attention to your erpetuals, if you would have a glorious loom this fall. Stir the surface of the equently and give them an occasional k of manure water, at sunset or just ain. If you water, give them a real , a bucketful, not two thimblefuls as on the practice. It is not too late to op dressing of compost or leaf mould glected to do so last spring. Don't be use the knife. Cut off all the old seed d a good deal of the old wood—you our best roses on the strong, young t is still time to layer and no better ul if you can find stocks that will peel.

LIME ON SHINGLE ROOFS.

pplied to shingle roofs, says a corres- the *Germantown Telegraph*, is an ex- gent to ward off decay. Fresh lime s a caustic alike destructive, for a short vegetable and animal matter; but as he caustic operation terminates, it be- tiseptic and retards decomposition. ents have demonstrated, that roofs that limed have remained entirely sound, ose not limed, and constructed at the , have been greatly decayed. to prepare the lime is as follows: Let of good lime be slacked in a suitable d pour into it almost any quantity of ich will take as much of the lime in as it is capable of receiving. the shingles, weather-boards, atever other work you wish against the gnawing teeth of time, re- antly with a mop or brush. If done er style, it should be applied to both do not be sparing of the brush. Wood pared in this way continues sound ga when painted, without being re- ring two years. Commence near the ards, and give them a thorough , and you will find it will pay you ent, in the long run, as it acts as tive to fire, as it cuts off all the moss s on the roof; hence, if it had a it was covered with moss, I would ood strong lime-wash, and fit up lad- give the roof a good scrubbing. Many are burnt from this very neglect.

DING CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

pondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says practice has been to seed with timo- st of August or first of September, and r the following spring in March. I r failed to get a good stand of both timothy in this way. I have sown othy sod in March when the frost was an inch, and gave the ground a thor- owing; the clover took well and the helped the timothy. Three years ago ghty acres in corn with timothy, clo- d top for pasture and I never saw land ore grass than that does. I sowed the ly, just after plowing, and let the rains , and it got well rooted before winter. rmers, corn and grass are the crops to if you wish to vary your produce a e, be sure and do it with a little more rass. Be sure and give your crops, marketing them; drive and not haul and I will be bound that you will be ith the result.

O MAKE PURE APPLE WINE.

od new cider, fresh from the press, n it sixty pounds of common brown ach fifteen gallons of cider, and let it en put this fifteen gallons into a clean fill the barrel up with clear cider, to o gallons of being full; leave the bung ty-eight hours; then put the bung in, all vent. Let the barrel stand a year s then fit for use. It needs no rack- longer it stands the better. It is so er to drink wine without poisonous t costs but twenty-five cents a gallon, e poisons which cost from $3 to $5 a at we think the change would be an ent.

ACCO AND SEGARS.

GRAW & CO.,

ANUFACTURERS AND olesale Dealers

In all kinds of

CO, SNUFF and SEGARS,

. 31 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Factory 53 and 55 HAND STREET.

& W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

OBACCO

NUFF AND SEGARS,

oor from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

tore at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

PETROLEUM.

RICK'S LUBRICATOR,

ured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.

. ROBERTS, Agent,

t. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

tory Oil, Dark Machinery Oil, Oil, Dark Engine Oil, Engine Oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 1, rew-cutting oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 2.

OCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil. Wholesale Dealers in Crude, fined and Lubricating Oils,

No 81 Market street, Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.

Triumphant success of the excellent young American Actor,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 22d, 1866, for the first time this season, will be presented Lester Wallack's beautiful romantic drama, entitled

ROSEDALE, OR THE RIFLE BALL,

With new and beautiful scenery, novel mechanical effects, and an excellent cast of characters.

Elliott Grey........................Mr. L. P. BARRETT.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. For Performance:

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE........................Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS........................Manager.

Brilliant success of the Unequaled Variety Combination.

MLLE. DE VERE.
MISS LUCY CLIFTON.
SUSIE SUMMERFIELD.

And every member of the Great Music Hall Company, in a new and diversified programme every night.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Chairs........................50 Cents.
Parquette........................25 "
Gallery........................15 "

au21

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-ly

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS. REUBEN MILLER, GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.
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CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.

OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. je18-ly

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel, Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jeo

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty. au21-ly

O. S. BRYAN........................JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern: 46 pounds to the yard. fe6

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY,

NEW YORK, AND

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR.

jy23 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

28th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Samuel J. Walker, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fourth part of the Holmden farm (and an equal interest in the leasehold), containing 160 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, in Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land lately owned by P. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon; on the east by the Rooker and Hyner farms; on the south by the Rooker farm, and on the west by lands of Walter Holmden, upon which said farm the city of Pithole is built.

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York Star Company; east by Rickett's heirs; south by Phillip's Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Hodge.

Also, four tenths (4-10) undivided part of 100 acres, in State, county and tp. aforesaid, known as the Rickett's heirs property, and bounded as follows, viz: On the W. and S. by the Prather Mill property, and on the east by lands formerly owned by L. Woods.

Also, the Criswell property, situate and lying in State, county and tp. aforesaid, containing 80 acres, more or less, and bounded as follow, viz: E. by lands formerly owned by Thos. Allison; N. by lands formerly owned by Brown; W. by lands formerly owned by Walter Breden, and on the S. by the N. Y. Star Co.

Also, one undivided sixth part of the Rooker farm, on Pithole, containing 100 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz: N. by Morey farm; E. by the Hyner farm; S by the Reynolds and Copeland farms, and on the W. by Walter Holmden and Blackmer farms.

Also, one undivided one-twelfth (1-12) interest in the fee of two and three-quarters acres (2¾) on Cherry Run, State, county and tp. aforesaid, adjoining the Reed Well, and upon which there are three celebrated Reed Well, and upon which there are three (3) wells pumping 140 barrels a day jointly, and one well being bored, now down 300 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, at the suit of Geo. E. & S. W. Copeland, Attorneys in fact of Parcus T. Copeland.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.
jy25-1tw td

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap15-staw

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.

BOLLMAN'S

Imperial French Vinegar

Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.

For sale by the well known firms of

MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)

This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.

Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with

BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
my28-6m3taw No. 53 S. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

SODA ASH.—100 CASKS BEST Brands Common Soda Ash. 50 Casks Best Brands Refined Soda Ash. In store and for sale by

au JOHN E. CANFIELD & SON.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

GENT'S

FURNISHING GOODS

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

White, Brown and Fancy Linen

SHIRTS.

GAUZE, MERINO, SILK AND LISLE SHIRTS AND

DRAWERS.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

au16

PRINTS,

MERRIMACS,

AMERICANS,

RICHMONDS,

Conestogas,

Gloucesters,

Arnold's

Mourning,

BLUES,

PINKS,

At Wholesale.

M'ELROY,

DICKSON

& CO,

54 Wood Street.

au17

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Have just opened an

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WHITE GOODS, STRAW GOODS,

Millinery Goods.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS, HANDK'FS, PLAIN AND FANCY HAMBURG EDGE AND INSERTINGS LACE GOODS AND LACES, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, BELTINGS, SILK AND UNION, YARNS—Blue Mixed, Black, White, and Gray, Knitting, FANCY YARNS, CLASPS, SLIDES, BUCKLES, BUTTONS, in great variety. BALMORAL SKIRTS, DUPLEX AND BOSTON SKIRTS, PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS, NOTIONS, SMALL WARES. FANCY GOODS.

Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Nos. 77 & 79 Market St.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs. au16

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Attorneys at Law and Claim Agents,

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NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special attention given to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay under the old and new Acts. au5-YM

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H. C. MACKRELL........................J. C. M'COMBS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

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my25 PITTSBURGH PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.

my18

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment.)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly. se2-tf

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

e1 No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue.

PRINTING.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no20

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

LEATHER BELTING—

CHESSMAN & CLARK,

NO. 11 OHIO ST., near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy works. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.

je18-3mM W&F

ICE. ICE, FOR SALE—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons

Prime Lake Ice,

From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,

W. W. GAINES,
jy28-TM Maltby's Oyster Depot, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOMINY.

10 bbls. prime Pearl Hominy, just received and for sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON,
au10 141 and 143 First street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt—All Sizes.

aug1

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Time and Distance Indicator.

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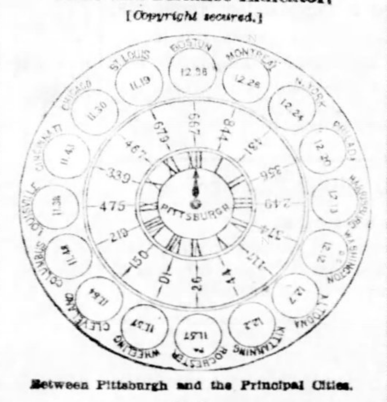

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

CHRONOMETER.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

56 Fifth Street.

au2

R. H. PALMER,

Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET,

Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

NOTIONS,

Straw and Millinery Goods,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.,

Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET.

mh26

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
250 G Street.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars.

One hundred pairs second hand Car Wheels on Axles.

Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (forty-five pounds to the yard) nearly new, fifteen Stoves, two fifteen ton Hydraulic Jacks, ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

Twenty five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles, also.

Nine Frame Buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The remainder of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet gauge; Pennock & Co., Kennet Square, Chester county, Pa., builders. Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.
aug8 till23

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 14th, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.
au18eod1015

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1866.

SALE OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST,

At the Government Yard, corner of Garrison alley and Fayette street, the following public property, viz:

5 Wagons (6 mules);	1 Flat File;
2 Wagons, (2 horse);	1 Hand Hammer;
1 Wagon, (spring);	2 Farrier's Hammers;
20 single set wheel Harness;	2 Farrier's Knives;
	2 Blacksmith's Pincers;
8 single sets lead Harness;	2 Horse Rasps;
20 000 lbs Oats;	3 Blacksmith's Tongs;
10½ cords Wood;	1 Hand Wrench;
3 Desks;	1 Vise;
17 Office Chairs;	2 Sledges and Handles;
2 Stoves;	1 Tyere Iron;
1 Iron Safe, (Field);	2 Hatchets;
5 Inkstands;	3 Axes;
2 Rulers;	1 Saddler's Horse;
3 Paper Folders;	2 Crowbars;
8 Water Buckets;	5 Stable Forks,
1 Wheelbarrow;	2 Hay Forks;
1 Truck;	2 Branding Irons;
10 Saddles, (Riding);	5 Picks and Handles;
10 Bridles, (Riding);	3 Spades;
9 Saddle Blankets;	9 Shovels;
12 Wagon Whips;	5 Mattocks;
4 Hay Ladders;	6 Pauliua;
1 Horse Standard;	2 Platform Scales;
1 Wagon Jack;	1 Lantern;
1 Anvil;	22 bottles Mucilage.
1 Buttress;	

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—Cash, United States Currency.

GEORGE E. ALDEN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
au15-td

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

T. A. Packard, et. al., vs. The steamboat "Spray." } No. 2, Oct. Term, 1866. Libel in Admiralty.

And now, to-wit, August 11th, 1866, the Court directs that the Clerk make distribution of the fund in the Registry, arising from the Marshal's Sale in this cause, to and among the Libellants and Intervenors, upon ten juridical days' notice to all parties interested, as provided by the 72d Rule of Court, regularly proceeding in Admiralty, and make report to the Court. PER CURIAM.

All parties interested, will TAKE NOTICE: That the undersigned will hear the Libellants, Intervenors, and others interested, at his office, in the Custom House, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
au13 8-eod Clerk U. S. District Court.

GREAT WESTERN

PLANING MILL,

Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.

au2-THAS3m JOHN HEATH.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c.

Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [ap3-6m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 346 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 350 APPLE TREES, selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD of 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing, and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address,

ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-RM Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF FOUR AND-A-HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address,

ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-RM Leechburg, Pa.

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL sufficient for family use; well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of S. & W. GILL,

No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
my26-3m or of James White, on the premises.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The House is large, new, commodious and provided with modern improvements. Attached is a fine garden, with fruit, &c. For particulars apply to J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
au2-tf 71 Grant Street.

FOR SALE.

A THREE STORY BRICK,

No. 252 Ohio between East Lane and Chestnut street, Allegheny city, with a Store Room and six dwelling apartments. For further particulars inquire of

H. W. REISMEYER,
au18-8 No. 252 Ohio street.

FOR SALE—

A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a frame dwelling of four rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the door; a choice variety of one hundred and thirty two trees. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Fronting on Washington street 36 feet, and extending back 120 feet to a wide Alley, and near to Liberty street. LARGE IRON CLAD BUILDING, 35x64, with basement, another building in the rear. This Establishment is well suited for a Machine or Turning Shop, Agricultural Works or Planing Mill. It is already supplied with a 50 horse power engine, Large Boiler, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c. Apply soon to B. McLAIN & CO.,
jy30 129 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

160 acres of land, situated one mile from Salem, Ohio, known as the "WOODS FARM." The land is of good quality, and has on it one of the best springs in the State. There is a large BRICK HOUSE well finished, a splendid BANK BARN and all the necessary improvements. The fences are in good order. Timber plenty and valuable. Terms easy. For price and further particulars inquire of BLAIR & WOODS, Produce and Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 282 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

R. G. WOODS, Salem Ohio.
T. S. WOODS, New Lisbon, Ohio.
au11-3m eod

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
my24-eodtf 115 Penn street

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

46 ACRES OF LAND.

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes walk of Broadhead station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences, and for purposes of subdivision no property in Allegheny county is superior. The location of the hills is such that by any conceivable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au8 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

110 ACRES COAL, 2½ miles from Steubenville, and ¼ mile from Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. The coal is underlaid with the three veins of good Coal. The first at a depth of 70 feet is 4½ feet, the second, at a depth of 137 feet, is 4 feet; the third at a depth of 200 feet, is 5 feet. Will be sold cheap. JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au10 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

That desirable lot, No. 291, on North avenue, Allegheny city, having a front of 40 feet on the Avenue by 80 feet deep, on which is a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, containing six rooms with finished attic. Hot and cold water and gas up stairs. House in complete repair. JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Retail Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.
au8

FOR SALE.

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, 30 acres in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
au3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.

13 acres of Bottom Land, situate in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city via Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Spring." The merits of the spring water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au2 No. 102 Fourth street.

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Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas. Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edger's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

mv19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

my29

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.

Liberal advances made on consignments. mh28

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mh7

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE,

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH

ap16-6m

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
1 n19-T.Tas 112 Third street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:00 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m
Altoona Accom	7:30 a m	Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m
Cincinnati Ex	11:05 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	10:20 a m	Johnstown Acc'n	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	11:50 a m	Baltimore Exp	1:00 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	2:50 p m	Phila. Express	1:30 p m
Braddock No. 1	3:40 p m	New York Exp	1:50 p m
Phila. Express	4:10 p m	Wall's No. 3	2:05 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m
Wall's No. 5	6:05 p m	Braddock No. 1	5:50 p m
Fast Line	10:15 p m	Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m
Wall's No. 6	10:50 p m	Altoona acc. and Emg't train	10:15 p m
		Day Express	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.

(See advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	2:00 a m	Mail	3:40 p m
Express	2:10 p m	Express	9:55 p m
Fast Line	10:50 p m	Fast Line	10:30 a m
Way Accommod'n	6:00 a m	Way Accommo'n	7:10 p m
Mansfield Accom	9:35 a m	Mansfield Accom	1:15 p m
Steub. Accomm	4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm	8:35 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Cleveland Exp	2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp	2:20 a m
Erie & Y'gn Exp	5:50 a m	Chicago Express	10:40 a m
Cl & Wh'g Mail	6:10 a m	Wheeling Exp	11:05 a m
Chicago Ex Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Express	3:50 p m
Cl & Wheel'g Ex	1:55 p m	Cl & wh'g Exp	3:40 p m
Chicago Express	2:10 p m	Erie & Y'gn Exp	6:35 p m
Wheeling Express	4:35 p m	Chicago Exp	9:30 p m
Chicago Express	11:00 p m	Cl & Wh'g Exp	9:20 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:50 a m, 2:25, 3:30, 4:50, 5:20, 6:15 and 10:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
W Newton Acm	6:15 p m	W Newton Acm	8:30 a m
1st M' Kees Acm	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d	10:00 p m	2d	2:05 p m
Braddock's Acm	4:10 p m	Braddock's	5:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
1st Kiskim's Ac	6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac	12:20 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)	7:00 a m	Mail (to and from Mahoning)	6:00 p m
1st Hulton Acm	9:00 a m	1st Hulton Acm	11:20 a m
Parnassus "	11:00 a m	Parnassus "	2:00 p m
2d Kiskim's Ac	1:30 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac	4:40 p m
2d Hulton Acm	2:15 p m	2d Hulton Acm	
Exp. to & from Mahoning	4:00 p m	Exp. to and from Mahoning	10:05 a m
3d Hulton Acm	4:45 p m	3d Hulton Acm	6:50 p m
4th "	6:20 p m	4th "	8:45 p m
Soda Works		Soda Works	8:00 p m

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning........8 A. M. Evening........6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily........3 P. M........James Rees

United States District Court.

Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, Hon. Wilson McCandless delivered an opinion in the case of the United States vs. Alex. U. Foster & Co. This was an amicable action brought in a stated case, to get the opinion of the Court in a special verdict. The defendants are engine builders in this city, and returned to the Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, in April, 1866, a steam engine, built by them for $8,000. They claimed deductions to the amount of $4,908 16, that amount having been expended in the purchase of the boilers and necessary works connected with it, from other parties. They claimed that they supposed the manufacturers of these articles had paid the tax on them, and that, therefore, they, (Foster & Co.) had no right to pay the tax assessed upon them for the full contract price of the engine. The following is the opinion delivered yesterday by Judge McCandless:

"Whatever of obscurity there may be in the act of 1864, the legislative interpretation given to the same subject by the act of June, 1866, would seem to settle the question. It is provided that when boilers, tubes, wheels, tires, shafts, cranks, &c., shall have been once assessed, and a tax previously paid thereon, the amount so paid shall be deducted from the [illegible] the finished engine. Except as to the [illegible] dollars for hauling, the [illegible] deducted. Judgment [illegible]

[illegible] R Carnahan, [illegible] fendants in the [illegible] to make returns to the [illegible] Twentieth District, of oil [illegible]: United States vs. John L. Cove, [illegible] with Alex. Robinson and Nathan S. Osgood; United States vs. Timothy Collins and Wm. R. Ewing, impleaded with Isaac L. Hewitt; United States vs. James G. Cove and John L. Cove, impleaded with Wm. Newton.

Son vs. Father and Mother.

Charles Bergerfeldt yesterday appeared before Justice August Ammon, of East Birmingham, and made an information, charging his father and mother, Henry and Henrietta Bergerfeldt, with grand larceny. The prosecutor states that in 1865 he enlisted in the army as a volunteer, receiving five hundred dollars bounty. On the 30th of July, 1865, he went to his parents residence on Mount Washington, when he was asked by them if he had his bounty money upon his person. Replying in the affirmative, they asked him to let them see the money, and he drew from his pocket the wallet containing it. He alleges that upon producing the wallet they grasped it from him and refused to return it to him. After coaxing them for some time, they finally gave him one hundred dollars of the money in September last. He further alleges that at the time they took the money, he was twenty-five years of age, and was therefore, not bound to give them his money, not being a minor. He has asked them several times since to return the remainder of the money, four hundred dollars, and refusing to do so, he entered suit as stated. The parents now reside at Greenock, above McKeesport. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

ARRESTED FOR KEEPING A GAMBLING HOUSE.—John Walkinshaw was arrested on Monday night by the Mayor's police, on a charge of maintaining a gambling house, on Irwin street. It will be remembered that a descent was made on the establishment a few weeks since, by the Mayor and police, and a number of the inmates arrested, but Mr. Walkinshaw, the alleged proprietor, succeeded in making his escape. He returned to the city, however, last week, and the police hearing of the fact, arrested him as above stated. The Mayor committed him to jail for a hearing on Saturday next, in default of fifteen hundred dollars bail.

THE CHIEFTAIN MURDER.—John Willick, who was arrested on Monday, on a charge of killing Harrison Murphy, on Wednesday evening last, on board the steamer Chieftain, was committed to jail yesterday, to await the investigation now in progress by the Coroner. The accused was committed on oath of Chief of Police Hague.

COMMITTED FOR A HEARING.—John Willich, who was arrested on Monday, by the Mayor's police, charged with the murder of Harrison Murphy, was committed to the county jail, yesterday, by Mayor McCarthy for a hearing. The Coroner's inquest will probably be concluded to-morrow evening, and Willich will have a hearing on Friday.

Police Items.

BEFORE JUSTICE AMMON.—Mrs. Mary Richards made complaint yesterday before Justice A. Ammon, of East Birmingham, charging her husband, Samuel Richards, with assault and battery. The parties reside at Beck's Run. Mrs. Richards states that she was married to Samuel two years ago, and that at various times since then he has been in the habit of beating and abusing her. Samuel was arrested and acknowledged the charge made, but was discharged upon payment of costs and promising to treat his wife better in the future. Susan Bettner charged Catharine Lablatine with being a common scold. The offense consisted in the defendant using insulting language toward the prosecutrix, calling her hard names, etc. A warrant was issued for her arrest. Jacob Vogel made oath, charging Andrew Leese with surety of the peace, alleging that he threatened to break his head with a pick. Franciscen Vogel, wife of Jacob, charged Antonetta Seese, wife of Andrew, with assault and battery. She alleges that Antonetta struck her on the head with a stone without any provocation. The parties are all residents of East Birmingham. The defendant in each case was held in three hundred dollars bail for trial at Court.

BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN.—Wm. Anderson lodged an information yesterday before Justice John P. Hogan, of East Birmingham, charging Wm. Miller with surety of the peace. Anderson is a driver and Miller a conductor on the Birmingham Railway. A warrant was issued. John B. Davis charged a man whose name is unknown, with surety of the peace. Both parties live in Brownstown. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of the accused.

BEFORE ALDERMAN ALBIETZ.—Mary Voland complained yesterday before Alderman Albietz, of the Fifth ward, against Adam Shallen, charging him with assault and battery. Shallen is a blacksmith, employed at Minersville. He was arrested and held for a hearing. Catharine Kavum was charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Barbara Roetnel. The defendant resides on Butler street, Lawrenceville. She was arrested, and entered bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—John Lutz made two informations before this magistrate yesterday, against John Brown, proprietor of a tavern on Diamond alley, with selling liquor on Sunday. Brown was arrested and held to bail to answer both charges.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—Mary Sullivan, keeper of a tavern in West Pittsburgh, was before Alderman A. Humbert, of the First ward, charged with selling liquor on Sunday. She entered bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—William Tann lodged a complaint yesterday before Alderman J. M. Taylor, of the Fifth ward, against Charles Tyass, charging him with having committed an assault and battery upon him. Tann alleges that Tyass was beating his own wife, when he (Tann) interfered in behalf of the woman. Tyass then turned upon Tann, and beat him badly, striking him in the face, &c. The parties are both residents of the Ninth ward. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of the accused.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—John Seygold yesterday appeared before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, and made an information against John Geisinger, charging him with larceny. Seygold is the owner of a cooper shop in the Third Ward, Allegheny, and alleged that the defendant stole from his shop some tools. Geisinger was arrested by Chief McKain and officer Campbell, and, after a partial examination, was required to enter bail for a further hearing.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.
N. P. WILLIS.

For a Cough, Cold, an Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Brown's Bronchial Troches will often give instant relief. mw&f-d&w.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, August 21—P. M.

Gold opened in New York at 147¾, and at 11 o'clock dispatches received quote it at 147¾. Eighty-Ones, 111½; Five-Twenties, 110¼; Ten-Forties, 102¼; Seven-Thirties, 106¾; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86¾; Fort Wayne, 105; Erie, 74¼; Western Union Telegraph, 58¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Bennehoff (oil) 665; Pithole, 1¾; United States, 8¼; Gregory, (gold) 18¾; Parmalee, 9. Later dispatches state that Bennehoff was stiffer, and indicated signs of advancing.

—The *Financial Chronicle*, of New York, discusses the subject of the sale of gold by Secretary McCulloch, and concludes in the opinion that for the present, and until the volume of our circulating money is contracted to a considerable degree, the Secretary can safely sell a part of his surplus coin; and we find that, contrary to the reports which have prevailed, the Treasury stock of coin is very considerable, and falls but little short of fifty millions of dollars.

—The great abundance of money at the Eastern centers is having its effect in attracting attention to some of the few sound dividend paying oil companies and the low rate at which many of them have heretofore been sold, will now be succeeded by prices somewhat approximating their value as estimated by the dividend they pay, for instance, Ocean in the Philadelphia market advanced from 5 on Saturday to 6¾ on Monday. The par value is 10, and it pays regular dividends. Bennehoff is another instance of a stock yet cheap, which, if it gets under better management at the coming election, will turn out a good purchase, but if the present managers succeed in retaining their hold it is dear at any price. Columbia is an instance of a well managed oil company, which pays at present prices a fair return to its holders. It is offered to-day at 17¼ against 16¾ bid for it.

—The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the following official statement of the stock of goods held in bond at the custom house in New York on the 1st day of each fiscal year for the last twelve years. The amount given includes all classes of foreign goods and produce, dry goods, liquors, metals, spices, groceries, and imports of every description held in bond in that district on the 1st of July:

Stock in bond July 1, 1855	$13,543,121
" " 1856	12,612,631
" " 1857	31,166,423
" " 1858	12,768,389
" " 1859	13,115,274
" " 1860	13,967,081
" " 1861	23,565,460
" " 1862	10,120,473
" " 1863	20,420,053
" " 1864	31,856,731
" " 1865	22,446,761
" " 1866	31,232,315

It will be seen that the amount held at the beginning of the present fiscal year is nearly three and a half times greater than the amount held at the beginning of the fiscal year of 1862, which was the smallest amount held at the beginning of any fiscal year within the last twelve, and is two and a half millions greater than in 1864, when was held the next largest amount to that in bond at the beginning of the present fiscal year. In 1857, when we had a very serious financial crisis, the stock in warehouse was over thirty-one millions, and yet the year before it was a little over twelve and a half millions, and the year after about twelve and three-quarter millions.

—The course of American securities on the London Stock Exchange will be apparent from the following quotations and monthly intervals since the end of April, 1865:

	—1865.—		
	April 25.	May 26.	June 16.
U. S. 5-20s	61 a62	67½a68¾	69¼a69¾
Erie	45 a46	52½a52¾	52½a53
Illinois Central	74 a76	76½a76¾	82½a
	July 1.	Aug. 18.	Sept. 12.
U. S. 5-20s	69½a69¾	68¾a69¼	67¼a68
Erie	52½a53½	52½a53¼	53¾a54
Illinois Central	80¼a81¼	78½a79	79¼a79¾
	Oct. 17.	Nov. 3.	Dec. 1.
U. S. 5-20s	64 a64¼	63¼a63¾	64¼a64¾
Erie	55 a55½	51½a52¼	55 a55½
Illinois Central	83 a83½	81½a82¼	83 a83½
	—1866.—		
	Jan. 3.	Feb. 23.	March 9.
U. S. 5-20s	65 a65½	67¼a68¼	70 a70¼
Erie	56½a57	55½a56	54¼a55
Illinois Central	77½a78	79¼a79¾	81 a81
	April 5.	May 12.	June 2.
U. S. 5-20s	72¼a72¾	64 a66	64¼a65½
Erie	56 a56	44 a45	42¼a43
Illinois Central	81 a81½	76 a78	76 a77
	July 7.	July 20.	July 28.
U. S. 7-20s	66¼a67	69¾a70¼	69¾a69¾
Erie	38 a38½	39¼a40¼	41 a42
Illinois Central	75¾a76¼	77 a77½	

—The immense revenues which are pouring into the public Treasury make it possible, if it were desirable, to pay off the whole debt in ten years, after reducing the interest bearing debt to two thousand millions at the close of the present fiscal year. And it requires no extravagant progression of domestic industry and foreign commerce to make the task an easy one for the Government, should the popular sentiment, North and South, prefer to be rid of direct taxation altogether within this brief period by paying off the debt at the rate of $200,000,000 a year to having the system prolonged, even in a modified shape, to twenty years. The Secretary of the Treasury paid off $124,000,000 last year, besides paying off the army and navy after the close of the war. His gross revenues were $558,000,000. They will not be much, if at all short of $500,000,000 this year, with the army and navy on the peace establishment, and no unpaid requisitions against the Department.

—The total number of National Banks now in operation is 1,637, with an aggregate circulation of $288,403,775, of which amount notes valued at $669,675 were issued during the past week. The Treasurer of the United States has in possession United States bonds amounting to $330,014,100 as securities for circulating notes, and bonds amounting to $38,335,500 as securities for deposits of public moneys in banks designated as public depositories. No new National banks were organized during the week.

—Counterfeit $50 compound interest notes of July 16, 1864, counterfeit fives on the Citizens' National Bank of Fulton, N. Y., and counterfeit fives on the First National Bank of Cairo, Ill., have made their appearance. The compound fifty mentioned in the foregoing list, is said to be in its execution almost perfect, and proves that not only first-class engravers have been at work upon it, but that large capital has been employed.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, August 21, 1866.

Business continues to move along slowly, with a moderate demand for the leading articles, at prices that were current for some days. The produce market continues to be well supplied with the various articles that come under this head. The weather continues unusually pleasant for the season; in fact it is all that could be desired. Our rivers are down to low water mark, navigation to the lower ports being about over. We will have to wait on another rise. Trade in the slack water continues brisk, with a large traffic going on. The people along that route are being largely accommodated about this time, as business is transacted at low figures. The repairs in the Locks will be completed by the 1st of September. Flour—The market continues very firm with a good demand for jobbing purposes. The advance we have previously noticed has been maintained. The stock in the market is not large. Ashes—Remain very firm, with a good jobbing demand, in fact the sales for this market were large. Manufactures are rushing out for their fall and winter supplies. Bacon—Firmness continues to be the order of the day—holders find no difficulty in parting with their stocks at current rates. Country Meats—Have become very scarce; it would command good prices. Feed—Was in good demand. The sales for our market were liberal. Butter—Was not so much fancied, prices were irregular. Eggs—The receipts having fallen off prices were a shade higher. Groceries—The market was steady with a good trade demand. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

ASHES.—The market, for some time, has been very firm, with a good manufacturing demand; our wholesale dealers sell at a wide range. There seems to be a large difference in the rates, as furnished by dealers; Messrs. Colhoun & Edwards furnish the following: Soda Ash, choice brands common, 5¾c; sales were making in the Philadelphia and New York market at 3¾c gold, or 5½c currency: Ni Soda—sales at 7@7½c; Pearls—sales at 14¼@15c: sales of 50 kegs Bi Carb Soda at 9½c.

HAY.—Sales were made at a variety of prices, according to the fancy of the purchaser: sales of 5 tons baled at $23@25 per ton; sales of 7 loods, at the scales, at $21@23.

BACON was very active, with a good jobbing demand at prices that were current for some days. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders, 8,000 lbs, at 17½@17¾c; Ribbed Sides, 4,000 lbs, at 19¼@20c; Plain Canvassed Hams, 2,500 lbs, at 24c; Sugar Cured Hams, 6,000 lbs, at 28c—demand active.

DRIED BEEF—The supply in market is not large. Small sales were made at 27½c.

FLOUR—We have still to notice a firm market, with a good demand for the various descriptions. Buyers are not disposed to purchase very extensively at this time; on the other hand, holders refuse to make concessions in order to make large sales. The current rates were: Extra Family, Winter wheat, $12 50, $13 00@13 25, while some fancy lots sold even higher; Spring wheat, sales at $11 00@11 25@11 50 per barrel.

NEW DRIED APPLES—All the way from Georgia were sold in our market yesterday, in a small way, at 22c ℔ lb.

APPLES—The market was very dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Sales of 70 bbls were made in lots; prices ranging from $2 00 to $3 00 per barrel.

EGGS—The receipts having fallen off there was more inquiry. Sales of 10 bbls at 17@18c.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a good demand for most descriptions. Oats—The sales were to a fair extent; among them were the following: 1 car new, at 50c; 1 do Chicago, at 45c; 1 car white, on track, at 48c; 300 bush, 375 do, at 45@48c. Rye—We note sales of 2 cars at elevator, at 91c. Wheat was firm; club at $2 25@2 30; sales 200 bushels No. 1 amber, at $2 60@2 65. Corn—There is not much doing at this time; sales 350 bush, at 75@78c. Barley is without change.

CHEESE—Was without change as regards prices or demand; the nominal rates were: Western Reserve, at 15@15½c; Goshen, 20@21c; Hamburg 16@17c.

LARD OIL—The market was steady but not very active. Sales 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 70, and 10 do No. 2 at $1 50.

POTATOES—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We note small sales at $2 25@2 75 ℔ bbl.

BUTTER—The market contains a good supply. Prices appeared weak. We quote nominally at 25@28c, as per quality.

SWEET POTATOES—We note small sales of New Jersey at $10 ℔ bbl.

LEAD—The sales were large, viz: 1,000 pigs Galena, 11¼c, and 100 do, 12c.

LIME—Market steady but unchanged. Sales 100 bbls at [illegible] bbl.

Dry Goods Importation at New York.

The importation of dry goods at New York for the week ending August 16, compare as follows with those of the previous week:

	August 16.		August 9.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Consumption	3,657	$1,404,536	3,771	$1,345,960
Withdrawals	4,210	1,771,827	935	365,194
Warehoused	6,859	2,462,621	3,423	951,148

Of manufactures of wool the importations during the past week, were for consumption 1,322 pkgs, valued at $630,056; withdrawals 2,359 pkgs, valued at $1,000,379, and warehoused 3,052 pkgs, valued at $1,201,737. Total value of manufactures of wool $2,925,172, against $2,716,812, the total value of manufactures of cotton, silk, flax and other miscellaneous importations.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

AUGUST 20.—During the past week, the Shelby House market has been more than supplied with cattle, and prices about 75c lower on the 100 lbs than the previous week; about 100 remained over unsold. Good beef cattle sold from 5 to 6⅛c, and extra 7c; 4 to 4½c for common; 3 to 3½c for rough.

HOGS—The market well supplied and prices a little higher for stock hogs. Prices range from 8⅞ to 9⅜c, for good stock hogs, and 10 to 10¾c for fat hogs.

The receipts were of cattle, 566 head, and of hogs 1,229 head. At the Bourbon House the receipts of cattle were 357 head, and of hogs 855 head. The supply of cattle was in excess of the demand, but the quality was not very good. Prices of the lower grades went down heavy.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 22, 1866.

The oil market yesterday exhibited increased firmness. Buyers were numerous at a slight advance over yesterday's prices; the stock of crude in the market is very light at this time; buyers are anxious to make contracts for future delivery. This don't meet the views of holders. From Oil City we learn that the market was wild with excitement; holders were demanding pretty extravagant prices; we heard $5 00@5 25 named at certain points. The market will become settled in a few days. The river to the oil regions being low, navigation is both expensive and difficult. The nominal rates for bulk were 16@16½c, while some dealers were asking still higher figures. The day for cheap oils seems to have passed away. The Allegheny river receipts were 1,506 bbls. Among the sales were the following: 534 bbls, at 15½c, bbls returned; 950 bbls bulk, September delivery, at 16c; 585 bbls, immediate delivery, at 16c; 200 bbls, including packages, at 21c and 100 bbls bulk, at 16c.

REFINED OIL.—The market was steady with a fair inquiry. The demand in the East has declined; shippers have to overcome difficulties in negotiating exchange, which operates as a check, 43½@44c are the bonded rates for immediate Philadelphia delivery; sales 500 bbls September delivery, Philadelphia, B. O., 44c; sales 500 bbls, December delivery, B. O., Philadelphia, 46c; other lots were under negotiation, but these were the ruling figures. Free Oil was dull, the only demand being for lots to supply the wants of the home market.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	60	Fisher Bros	1,275
W. B. Hay	105	Waring & King	54
W. Hampton	12		
Total			1,506

Cincinnati Markets.

August 20.—Coal—We hear of no transactions afloat. There is still a fair amount at the river unsold, but buyers and sellers are unable to agree on prices. The rates delivered to consumers are 20c per bushel for Youghiogheny, and 16a18c for Ohio river.

Hemp—We have to report a continued quiet market, though holders are firm and indifferent about selling, except at full rates. We quote as the asking prices $280a300 per ton for fair to prime undressed Kentucky, and $265a290 for Missouri. Prime dressed Kentucky is held at $425 for double-hackled.

Oils—Linseed is held at $1 78a1 80 and these rates are obtained for small jobbing lots, though sales of any magnitude could not be effected except at a material reduction. Lard oil remains dull but prices are nominally unchanged. We quote extra at $1 70 and the lower grades at $1 30a1 65. Refined petroleum is selling at 53a55c, duty paid.

Provisions—The market has a firm, steady tone for most articles. Mess Pork sold at $32 50a32 75, though $33 is in most cases asked. Bulk Shoulders have sold at 14¾c, but 15c is the prevailing asking figure. Bulk Sides are quoted at 17¼a17½c; clear Sides at 19a19½c. Bacon Shoulders sold at 17c; bacon clear Sides, to a liberal extent, at 21¼c, on Southern orders. Bacon rib sides bear nominal quotation at 19¾a19½c. Sugar-cured hams are quoted as having a range of 23½a25c, according to brand; plain at 22a22½c. Lard will not bring over 20½c.

Tobacco—There is an improved demand for all kinds of leaf, and a firmer market, and prices are tending upward, though there has been no essential change. Manufactured remains dull.

Sale of leaf tobacco at Bodmann's warehouse were as follows: 23 hhds—18 hhds Mason county—2 at $3 25a3 50, 4 at 4 00a4 75, 1 at 5 75, 2 at 6 00, 2 at 7 00a7 75, 2 at 14 50, 2 at 15 00, 1 at 18 00, 1 at 21 00, 5 hhds Southern Kentucky—1 at 6 00, 1 at 10 50, 2 at 13 50, 1 at 14 50.

Wheat is in fair demand from the local and near-by millers. Little or no old is offering, and only a moderate supply of new is on the market. Such of it as is subject to inspection is rated at $2 30 for No. 2, $2 35a2 40 for No. 1 red, $2 45 for extra and Hill. White has nominal quotations at $2 50a2 55, with little or none on the market. The quality being marketed is good, and there ought soon to be no complaint as to poor flour.

Whisky—The market is very firm, with a good demand for bonded, and a fair inquiry for free. The sales were 100 bbls free at $2 26, and 300 bbls in bond at 30c.

Louisville Provision and Tobacco Markets.

August 20.—During the past week the provision market has been satisfactorily active, and prices have been fully maintained, and the market closes firm. Sales of mess pork have been made during the week at $33 but some parties are holding their stocks above these figure. As the cotton season advances, planters are able to obtain more liberal advances upon their crop, and consequently there will be an increased demand, says the *Democrat*, for provisions, and an advance in prices.

Tobacco—The sales at the four auction warehouses, for the current tobacco year, including reviews, amount to 31,011 hhds. The sales for the week, ending Saturday evening, including reviews, amount to 729 hhds, with rejection of bids on 62 hhds. Prices during the week have materially advanced on the various grades. On Saturday the market closed firm at the following quotations:

	Light.	Heavy.
Common lugs	$ 3 50a 5 00	$4 50a 7 00
Common leaf	6 00a 8 00	8 00a11 00
Medium do	10 00a12 00	11 00a14 00
Good do	13 00a15 00	14 00a18 00
Fine do	16 00a18 00	19 00a21 00
Selections	19 00a20 00	21 00a22 00
CUTTING TOBACCO.		
Common cutting at	$ 8 00a10 00	$10 00a12 00
Medium cutting at	15 00a20 00	15 00a25 00
Good cutting at	25 00a30 00	30 00a35 00
Fine and choice at	30 00a40 00	40 00a50 00

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—The arrival of cattle at Texhner & Jacoby's yard during the past week were about 2,200 head. Common stock, of which the bulk of the arrivals consist, are but little sought after, whilst prime lots, which are scarce, meet with a moderate request at 16¼a17¼c. The former range from 13 up to 16c, and fair from 14½ up to 16c.

Cows and Calves—The offerings reach 200 head. There is a moderate business doing, with sales at $?@100 for cows and calves, and $50a80 for springers.

Sheep—The receipts reach 10,000 head. The market is dull, and small sales are reported at 6a6½c ℔ lb gross as to quality.

Hogs—Are active and prices are well maintained. At the Union hog yard, sales of 1,919 are reported, at $15a15 50 ℔ 100 lbs nett for choice: common are lower. At Texhner & Jacoby's yards about 600 were offered within the above range of figures.

The Milwaukee Wheat Corner.

The principal sensation on 'change to-day, says the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday, was the "wheat corner" in Milwaukee by which several of our principal operators have been roughly handled. Some two weeks ago, a delegation of our wheat dealers, with a sprinkling from Indiana, sold short largely in Milwaukee at $1 65a1 80 for delivery this week. As soon as a sufficient line had been put out to justify the Milwaukee "bull," they immediately bought up all the cash wheat, and are now turning the screws rather severely. Yesterday they put up cash wheat to $2 25 and to-day offer to settle for $2 20. Additional margins are being called for, and it is jocularly reported that some of our bankers are doing a large business in Milwaukee exchange. Threats of repudiation are indulged in freely, on the ground that the "corner" is a preconcerted swindle, and the clique might as well ask $5 00 as $2 20, at which they hold the wheat. This is simply a repetition, though on an extended scale, of what has been frequently done here, by the victims in the present case, and can be truly called another instance of history repeating itself. A few car loads of No. 1 spring have been shipped from this city to Milwaukee to "break the corner," but it will do nothing toward dispelling the effects of the "corner" in individual cases.

Chicago Grain Deliveries.

The Board of Trade Directors to-day, says the Chicago *Tribune* of the 15th inst., adopted a rule that grain deliveries [illegible] the seller shall pay the inspection fee. Hitherto the buyers have settled the bill.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned Trustee to make sale of the Estate of James M. Leake, deceased, will expose at PUBLIC SALE at the COURT HOUSE in the city of Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain Lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of Mulberry alley, in the NINTH WARD of the city of PITTSBURGH, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on said alley at the distance of one hundred and six (106) feet from the northwest corner of Baldwin street and Mulberry alley; thence along the line of said alley fourteen (14) feet towards Wilkins street; thence by a line parallel with Wilkins street, seventy-four (74) feet towards Smallman street; thence by a line parallel with Smallman street fourteen (14) feet towards Baldwin street; and thence by a line parallel with said Wilkins street seventy-four (74) feet to Mulberry alley, the place of beginning," upon which are erected

ONE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

And other improvements.

ALSO, "All that certain Lot of ground situate in the NINTH WARD of the city of PITTSBURGH, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on PENN STREET, at the distance of one hundred and twenty (120) feet from the corner of Clymer street; thence by a line parallel with Clymer street one hundred and thirty (130) feet to Mulberry alley; thence along said Mulberry alley towards Morton street twenty four (24) feet; thence by a line parallel with Clymer street one hundred and thirty (130) feet to Penn street, thence along Penn street towards Clymer street twenty four (24) feet to the place of beginning, being Lot No. 6 in Block No. 5, in Springfield plan," and upon which are erected

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES,

With Basements and Finished Attics.

TERMS CASH. Deeds and Stamps to be paid for by purchaser. R. S. MORRISON, Trustee.
au4:11;18:25

RICE BROTHERS, 269 & 271 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis	C. H. RICE & CO., 211 So. Water St., Chicago, Ills,

PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hops, Seeds, Wool, Butter and Lake Fish.

Grain selected for millers, by car load or cargo, and shipped at lowest rates, in bulk, bags or barrels. Produce bought and held on margins for sale here, or shipment Eastward. Orders solicited which shall have prompt attention. Market reports sent without charge.

Refer to First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.
au13-ltaw YM

SALE OF VALUABLE FURNACE PROPERTY. By agreement of the owners, Washington and Monroe Furnaces will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1866, at the office of the Monroe Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio.

The real estate of Washington Furnace consists of about sixty-nine hundred (6,900) acres of land, and a residence and other property in and near the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. That of Monroe Furnace of about seventy-three hundred (7,300) acres of land, and also a lot in Portsmouth. They are situated near the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad—Monroe about one fourth of a mile, and Washington about one and a half miles distant. The stacks, buildings, machinery, etc., are of the best kind and in good condition. They are well known as the most valuable Furnaces in the Hanging Rock Iron District, and persons desirous of investing in Iron Property would do well to examine them. The Furnaces will be sold separately, and on the following terms:

One-fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest, payments to be secured by mortgage. Possession to be given immediately for the purpose of cutting wood, and full possession to be given at the close of the present blast, at which time the purchasers shall take the personal property then on the lands, (except pig iron,) at an appraisement to be made by disinterested parties, to be selected by the sellers and buyers, which shall be paid for in cash at the time of appraisement.

For further information apply at the office of either of the Furnaces at their office in Portsmouth, Ohio, or to Messrs. John Campbell or John Peters, Ironton Ohio.

J. PETERS & CO.,
Washington Furnace.
McCONNELL, BOLLES & CO.,
Monroe Furnace.
au4-5t-ES

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au18

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN M. ROBERTS, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make settlement with W. W. BARKER, at the store of the deceased, No. 16 Fifth street.

ELIZABETH L. ROBERTS,
W. W. BARKER, Adm'rs.
jy17-s ltaw

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, August 21, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull and inactive at yesterday's prices; sales of Spring extras at $8 90@10 62½, and white Winter extras at $12@13 75; red Winter extras at $11@11 75.

WHEAT—Was in fair supply, and ruled quiet and steady at $1 85@1 86 for new No. 1; $1 78@1 80 for new No. 2, and $1 60@1 70 for new rejected; old wheat almost out of the market.

CORN—Was dull, and the sales show a decline of full 1c per bush, closing at 55¼@55½c for No. 1 in South side houses.

OATS—Were very quiet, closing at 28½c for No. 1, and 25c for No. 2.

RYE—Was steady and unchanged, at 59c for old No. 1, and 60c for new.

BARLEY—Neglected.

HIGHWINES—Nominal, at 28c for bonded, and $2 23 for free.

PROVISIONS—Neglected, and sales restricted to a small lot of country mess, at $33 50; city brands generally held at $34, with buyers at $33 75.

FLAX SEED—In good demand, and sold readily at $2 50@2 75 for inferior and common, and $3 00 for prime.

TIMOTHY—Irregular at $3 00@4 00, as to quality.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and lower; shippers were doing nothing. Receipts 1,281 head, and sales 694, at $4 50@5 25 for common, and $7 50 for medium to fair.

HOGS—In good demand at 10@15c reduction; sales were moderate at $9 85@10 40, as to quality.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, August 21.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; sales at $1 85a1 86 for new No. 1, and $1 78a1 85 for new No. 2. Corn active at a decline of 1a1½c; sales at 55a55½c for No. 1, and 53a54c for No. 2. Oats quiet at 28a28½c for No. 1, and 25c for No. 2. Highwines nominal. Provisions dull. Freights firm and advanced 1a2c. Receipts—5,000 barrels of flour, 32,000 bushels of wheat, 266,000 bushels of corn, 195,000 bushels of oats. Shipments—6,000 barrels of flour, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 194,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 bushels of oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 148¼.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1866.

MONEY.

The increased speculation at the Stock Exchange, and the revival of legitimate business, naturally create more demand for money, but the supply is still ample and in excess of the wants of borrowers. The present and prospective large disbursements of the Treasury Department insure an easy market for some time to come. Call loans are 4a5 per cent., and prime discounts 5a6½.

THE GOLD MARKET

Was firmer towards the close, and rose to 148¼. Cash gold was loaned at 1-16 per cwt., before the close of the day.

EXCHANGE.

The market for Exchange is dull, and rates rule in favor of the buyer.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was heavy at the last open board, and after the session lower prices were made, Erie taking the lead on the downward turn.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were firm with a fair business. 1881 coupons, 111¼a111¾; 5-20 coupons, 110¾a110⅞ for 1862; 108¾a108⅞ for 1864, and 108¾a108⅞ for 1865; 10-40 coupons, 102¼a102⅜; 7-30 notes, 106¼a106⅜.

PETROLEUM STOCK.

New York P. and B. 15; Bennehoff Run, 6 65; Shade River, 50; United States, 8 15.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States, 115½.

MINING STOCKS.

Atlantic and Pacific, 290; consolidated Gregory gold, 200; Lownieville gold, 130; Cunnell gold, 100; Montana, 30; New York gold, 145; Walkill lead, 133; Holman gold, 43.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Money market rather more active, at 4a5 per cent for call loans; sterling exchange is dull at 107a107⅛. Gold lower, opening at 147¾, declining to 147¼, and closing at 148. Governments quiet and without decided change. Freights to Liverpool quiet, stocks quiet; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 44¾; Illinois Central, 122½; Reading, 116¼; Western Union Telegraph, 58¼; Tennessee 6s, 89¾; 6s of 81 Coupons 111¾; 5 20s registered, 1862, 108¾; 10 40 Coupons, 102.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The money market shows a slight reaction from the late extreme. There are more applications from brokers. This morning, applications for call loans were met at 4a5 per cent. to the average borrowers, but firms of "A 1" standing are supplied with all they want at 4 per cent. There is rather more activity in discounts. Produce commission paper is offered very freely and stands unusually well with buyers, prime names passing at 5a5½ per cent. The most general rate for prime bills is six per cent. The gold market is weak. The rate for gold loans is flat and the present tone of affairs appears to favor lower quotations. It is understood that the combination for putting up the prices sold over $4,000,000 during the late advance at over 150, which materially eased the market, and the prevailing news that with the heavy receipts from Aspinwall and the early payment of interest on 10-40s the price of gold must be still lower. Apparently, however, no such process of realizing is in operation at present. Foreign exchange is again easier; for to-morrow's steamer prime bankers sterling at 107 down to 107¼, but has sold this morning as low as 107¼. Very good banker's bills are offered at 106½. The slight change in the aspect of the money market has for the moment checked the buoyancy of stocks. At this morning's board there was some hammering of stocks by parties temporarily in the bear interest, and prices were lower throughout the railroad list. The upward tendency of Erie is checked by an offer to sell any part of 10,000 shares at 73¼, and the price, after opening at 74¼, closed at 73¾.

The *Post's* money article says: Gold was down to 147¼ this morning but recovered to 147⅝. The loan market continues easy at 4a5 per cent., but there is rather more inquiry for accommodation. The discount demand is languid, and choice bills pass at 5a6 per cent. The stock market opened strong and closed with a drooping tendency. Governments are firm, but the volume of business is limited. After the Board New York Central sold at 104⅝; Erie, 73⅛, Hudson, 118; Illinois Central, 122¼.

The stock market closed very dull. Governments are lower. At the four o'clock board sales were made as follows: Ohio and Mississippi certificates 30¼; Erie, 73½; Reading 116; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana 85¾; Marietta and Cincinnati 42½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 87¾. Gold closed at 147⅞.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS EXCHANGE, August 20.—The hotels are rapidly filling up with country merchants, and the general trade of the city is gradually improving. In all directions a steady increase in trade is reported, and we shall soon have the fall trade in earnest. Brown Sheetings—Indian Head 23c; Stark A, 22c; Augusta, 21c; Bedford, 15½c. Prints—Merrimac W, 23c; Merrimac D, 20c; Sprague, 19c; Garner, 20c; Waltham [illegible] 18c. Empire, 17c. Hoop skirts—Bradley's Duplex, $1¼ to $5. Empress Trail, $1 25. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 45c; do B 43c; do C 38c; Hamilton 46c; Pittsfield 26c. Stripes—York 40c; Amoskeag 30c; Eagle 20c; Haymaker, 20c. Denims—York, 38c; Manchester, 32½c; Boston, 27½c; Wide World, 30c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull and 10a15c lower; sales of 6,300 bbls at $7 50a8 50 for superfine State; $9 00a9 65 common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $10 25a12 00 for trade brands, closing quiet. Whisky quiet and nominal. Wheat—Receipts 700 bush. market quiet but steady: sales of 3,100 bush inferior Chicago spring at $1 85; inferior Milwaukee club, $1 95. Receipts of corn 49,000 bush; market a cheaper; sales of 75,000 bush at 85a87c for inferior; 88a90c for shipping mixed western; 83c for one load of prime do in store, and 85c for a small lot of western yellow. Oats—receipts 11,000 bush; market 1c better and in fair demand; sales at 63a65c for Chicago; 66a67c for Milwaukee; 54a56c for Iowa. Sugar firm; Cuba 10¾a11c. Molasses steady. Barbadoes 60a75c. Petroleum—Crude or Refined in bond, 38a38½c. Pork active and firmer at $32 87a33 on the spot, closing at $33, cash; $30 50a31 for old mess, closing at $31 asked; $28 75a29 for prime mess. Sales of 2,250 bbls new mess, for September, October and January, seller's option at $31 50a31 75; Beef steady at about previous prices. Beef hams nominal. Cut meats heavy at 14½a15½c for shoulders, and 20a22c for hams. Bacon inactive. Lard dull at 18¾a21¾c. Butter quiet at 30a35c for Ohio, and 34a42c for State. Cheese quiet at 8a16c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 21.—Flour and wheat dull. Corn dull; 23,000 bushels sold this morning at 80½c for No. 2, and 70c for No. 1. Oats—15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee sold at 42c; 150 bushels No. 1 Chicago at 43c. Pork $35. Lard, city 21c; western, 21½c. Whisky nominal. Canal freights dull; wheat 16c, corn 13c, oats 9c; to Albany, wheat 14c, corn 11c. Receipts—Flour 6,152 bbls, wheat 17,000 bushels, corn 87,679 bushels. Canal exports—wheat 14,400 bushels, corn 139,910 bushels. Receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and Toledo for the week ending August 18—flour 35,024 bbls, wheat 176,584 bushels, corn 1,416,463 bushels, oats 42,527 bushels, barley 8,533 bushels, rye 11,161 bushels; including shipments fourteen days from Buffalo and nine days from Oswego, ending August 20th—flour 2,359 bbls, wheat 146,799 bushels, corn 1,093,915 bushels, oats 570,295 bushels, barley 41,636 bushels, beans 35,935 bushels. Shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the week ending August 18, for Buffalo—flour 6,475 bbls, wheat 100,850 bushels, corn 645,512 bushels, oats 141,693 bushels. Total grain 888,268 bushels. For Oswego, wheat 40,700 bushels, corn 37,565 bushels. The Fenian picnic causes a cessation of business; the elevators were closed for the day.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The current prices for the week are: Beef cattle—first quality, per head, $17 50a18 00; fair to good, $15 50a17 00; common, $14 00a15 00; inferior, $12 00a14 50. Cows and calves—extras, per head, $80a100; first quality, $75a85; ordinary, $65a75; common, $50a60; inferior, $30a45. Veal calves—first quality, per pound, 11a12c; ordinary, 9a10½c; common, 8a9c; inferior, 7a8c. Sheep and lambs—extras, per head, $7 00a7 50; prime, $6a7; ordinary, $5a6; common, $4 50a5 00; inferior, $3a4. Swine—heavy corn fed, per pound, 11a11¼c; light and medium, 10¾a11c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 35c. Flaxseed in demand and advanced to $3 60a3 65. Clover seed $6 50a7 00. Wheat firm but generally unchanged; red $2 80; and $2 86 for new Western amber. Corn heavy; yellow 92½c; mixed Western 90c. Oats firm. Coffee quiet: Rio 23a27½c. Sugar unchanged. Whisky steady and advanced to $2 39.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 21.—Flour unchanged, at $10 50 for No. 1 spring; $12 for red winter western; $13 for double extra. Wheat dull but unchanged: No. 1 Milwaukee club, $2 35; sales 3,000 bus new white state at $2 60. Corn dull: No. 1 Illinois, 75c. Oats and rye nominal. Canal freights steady: flour 4c; wheat 10c, corn 8½c, to New York. Lake imports none. Canal exports, 14,860 bus corn.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 21.—Flour dull and nominally lower. Wheat 3a4c lower; sales new white at $2 55; new amber at $2 53. Corn less active and lower; sales at 63½c for No. 1; mixed at 74a75½c. Lake freights dull, at 1c on corn to Buffalo.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Flour steady; transactions light. Wheat dull, at 2a3c lower. Provisions inactive; new pork, $33 50. Sugar dull and unsettled. Coffee firm; Rio at 18a19c. Whisky firm; Pennsylvania at $2 30.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—Cotton firmer; sales 450 bales; low middling 32a34c. Receipts of four days 950 bales, against 1,089 last week. Exports 952 bales. Sterling 57a58. New York exchange ¼ discount.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Flour dull, but not quotably lower. Wheat easier and unchanged. Corn active at 59a63c for mixed and yellow, and 68c for white. Oats firm at 38a38c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky easier at $2 24a2 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 21.—Flour steady. Wheat—Nothing doing; nominally $2 00. Corn declined 1½c. Receipts—200 bbls flour; 4,000 bu wheat. Shipments—10, 00 bu wheat; 20,000 bu corn.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—Flour inactive, especially superfine grades for exports; bakers extra, at $6 25.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Open to-day

THREE CASES

French Merinos,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.
au

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 Fourth street, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

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RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.

THE river continues to decline slowly—navigation may be considered closed for the present.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—We are informed that the steamboat Little Jim Reese backed her wheel into the steamboat Silver Heels, yesterday, at the foot of the shoals at Glass House, near Pittsburg, breaking down the breeching of her larboard chimney, letting her chimney partially down, and tearing and damaging her upper deck badly. It is said the Silver Heels gave two sounds of her whistle, but was not responded to. She stopped her engine about fifty yards below, and commenced backing, but could not get out of the Reese's way, as she came back with a full head of steam, and never stopped until she struck the Silver Heels. The Silver Heels has been laid up for repairs.—*Wheeling Register, Monday.*

THE Messenger, sunk on Plumb Point bar, in the Mississippi, the other day, was a Pittsburgh boat, nearly new, and a sternwheeler. She ran on a snag, which mashed her timbers. They ought not to trust that sort of craft so far from home.

We find the above in the Louisville *Courier*, whose river column is conducted by a returned "rebel." We ask all candid men to compare any accidents that have occurred on Pittsburgh boats for years past, with boats that hail from Louisville and other ports, and it will be perceived that no person was injured in the Messenger, not a single life was put in danger. Let us turn to our down the river neighbors, who have so much fault to find with Pittsburgh boats. How was it with the General Lytle, the Missouri, Henry Ames, and many other boats that we could name? On the above boats hundreds of lives were lost; human beings were blown to atoms, without one moment's notice. The Louisville boats can always beat us in that line of business. We would prefer accidents on the Messenger principle. If the *Courier* has any thing to say in regard to Pittsburgh boats we would like to hear from him.

Cincinnati.

August 20.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was warm and sultry, with a shower of rain about noon. The thermometer, at two o'clock in the afternoon, indicated a temperature of eighty-four degrees in the shade.

The river, in consequence of the rise from above, is swelling at this point, with fully nine feet of water in the channel at six o'clock last evening.

Business on the landing during the past week has been very light, as but few boats, on account of the water, have been able to run.

The Kate Robinson is due at this city, from Memphis, on Monday evening.

The *Commercial* same date says:

The Kanawha is falling, with thirty inches in the channel. Here, the river is rising slowly, with 4½ feet on the shoalest bars hence to Louisville. There is four feet in the canal.

Boats in Port—Telegraph, Tahlequah, Ida Rees, R. C. Gray, Silver Cloud No. 2, J. R. Gilmore, Sherman, Abeona, Leonora, and Armadillo.

Capt. R. C. Gray, the famous snipe-bagger of the West, is on a hunting expedition to his old "stamping ground" in the neighborhood of Montrose, Iowa, accompanied by three amateur sportsmen from Pittsburgh, Pa. We understand that they have met with great success, and have shipped large quantities of snipe to their friends in Pittsburgh.

F. Lee Bready, the accomplished Clerk of the Northern Line packet Savanna, has been elected Mayor of the city of Montrose. We congratulate Mr. Bready on his success, but regret his leaving the river.

Cairo.

August 19.—The following is our port list for the past twenty-four hours: Sherman, Cincinnati to Memphis; Bermuda, Louisville and return; Maggie Hayes, New Orleans to Cincinnati. The Sherman had a splendid cargo. Her steward, John Cary, of Cincinnati, died of cholera. The Bermuda has 1,000 barrels pork and a large lot of bagging, for reshipment to New Orleans. The Southerner, from Memphis to St. Louis, picked up a snag in a bend below Cairo, which demolished the inside of her barroom. A negro deck-hand died on the Mary Forsyth, and one on the John Kilgore, last night. No new cases of cholera in Cairo. River rose three inches. Weather clear and very cool. Heavy rain this morning. Business dull. The Maggie Hayes has just arrived, full of passengers. No freight trip. No sickness.

St. Louis.

August 18, P. M.—We condense the following from the *Dispatch*:

The river very unexpectedly has swollen again at this point, which leaves no doubt that some of the upper streams are still coming up. The rise is doubtless from the Upper Missouri, which stream has been considerably reinforced at every point within the past week. Every tributary between here and St. Paul has swollen considerably, and a still further advance will not be at all surprising.—At St. Paul, and through the Valley of Minnesota, there has been a regular freshet, the result of which can hardly have been realized, and we think there is good grounds for presuming that the Upper Mississippi will remain in fair boating stage for the balance of the season. The weather, too, is quite cool, so that the decline will not be as heavy as during the hot weather.

Missouri and Illinois rivers are both receding, but remain in about the same condition, the cutting out about equalizing the decline.

From a gentleman who came down on the steamer Canada, last evening, we have obtained the particulars of a heartless outrage, which in the extent of its meanness and brutality is almost past belief. It seems that one of the passengers had his sympathies very much excited in behalf of one of the cholera patients, and was very devoted in his attentions. The unhappy victim being a stranger to every one on board, was every grateful for this kindness, and handed over to his new found friend all of his papers and money, amounting to two hundred dollars, with the request that he should keep them until he got better, which the base wretch solemnly promised to do. On arriving at La Crosse the Captain informed the passengers that if they would have their money for the balance of the trip refunded. Many struck with a panic at the presence of the cholera on board, availed themselves of the offer, our good Samaritan being one of them. He very coolly walked up to the Clerk's office, received the balance of his passage money and departed, taking with him all the funds and personal effects of the cholera patient, who had trusted in his confidence and honor as a man. Shortly after this the sufferer died, without a cent of money in the world, and without a paper about him by which he could be identified, and sent to his friends. The vulture in human form had robbed him of his money and left him to die, little knowing or caring what would be made of the body, or what grief-stricken wife or helpless little ones must suffer for want of money. If this be true, as is stated to us, every one will earnestly pray that cholera will pursue the wretch and fall upon him like a strong man. May it rack him and his at last moments be tormented by a sight of all the little devils and imps of the lower regions. Language is inadequate to express our abhorrence for such a want of humanity.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Hallman, Rahm & Co, 1 car fire clay; D N Courtney, 2 cars corn; Schomaker & Lang, 500 bbls flour; J Gardner & Co, 106 bbls flour; Culp & Shepard 100 do T C Jenkins, 20 do, 20 bbls apples; J M Faas, 37 bbls flour; J S Hoffstot, 100 dry hides, 3 bbls lead; Jos. Leech, 100 bbls flour; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co 500 pigs lead; D Wallace, 3 cars wheat; L Lanaghan, 2 cars staves; Weldon & Kelly, 20 cistern pumps, 5 force pumps; R H Hartley, 2 cars rags; Macrum & Carlile, 1 do; T Woodwell, 10 traps; N J Braden, 13 bxs cheese; W Riddle, 38 do; Seibert & Morgan, 1 bx bacon; Gracey Bros, 6 tcs crs pumps; F H Laufman & Bro, 2 bxs hardware; W Flacus & Son, 78 bales tanner scraps; Harbour, White & Gaskill, 21 kgs nails, 8 do washers; Nimick & Co, 5 cars pig iron; Graff & Reis, 8 bbls oysters; 1 keg butter; Miller & Rickelson, 10 bxs cheese; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 4 bbls apples; Cook Bros & Co, 6 kgs lard; W Mullin, 3 cars scrap iron; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 18 bbls apples; J Schoonmaker, 5 do; S bbls spirits; R B Jeffries, 5 bbls tobacco; F H Mosser, 5 bx tobacco; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car oats.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Ammon & Scott, 1176 bush oats; Kirkpatrick Bros & Co, 777 bush rye; Kell & Ritchart, 1338 bush oats; Atterbury & Co, 3 bxs glassware; Hubbard & Bro, 1 case saws; Forsyth, Taylor & Co, 2 sugar mills; C Baum, 2 bxs yeast; M W Rankin, 30 bxs cheese; S Cooper, 20 do; J S Dilworth & Co, 20 bbls tobacco; Weldon & Kelley, 3 water drawers; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 piece tubing; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car wheat; Knox & McKee, 100 bbls flour; J Marchant, 1 car lumber; W Troth, 1 cask ware; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 20 bbls apples, 40 bbls apples; T C Jenkins, 29 bbls apples; L H Voigt & Co, 100 bxs cheese, 11 bbls apples; Sturgeon Bros, 12 cases tobacco; E H Myers & Co, 10 bbls lard; J Henderson & Bro, 1 box pain killer; W B Hazel, 5 bbls tobacco; H Delanger, 10 do; Tate & Serville 6 pcs ranges; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 52 bales cotton; A J Murray, 1 case tobacco; J S Kennedy, 1 do; Henderson Bros, 1 bxs mdse; John Hall & Co, 6 corn mills; Head & Metzgar, 3 bbls flaxseed; James Conner, 60 doz brooms.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

S C Dawson, 1 car lumber; J C Bidwell, 1 do; L Semple, 1 car tan bark; Hall & Speer, 6 land sides; Ihmsen & Painter, 2 bbls oil; C B Leech, 70 bbls cement; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 10 kegs nuts; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 14 bbls flour; W Carr, 25 bbls whisky; C P Markle & Co, 45 bbls paper, 2 sks sks, 13 carboys; J Painter & Son, 75 sks oats; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 5 bales sisel; W F Armstrong; 175 pgs sheet iron.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A Laughlin, 1 car pig iron; Allegheny Valley R R 34 sks wool; Wm Heck, 39 do oats; S McLaughlin, 31 do; S Crothers, 107 do; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 112 bbls sal soda; A Holstein & Co, 1 car tan bark; C Davis, W P R R, 4 cars rail ties; W Colver, 12 pkgs marketing; Henderson & Bro, 1 keg oil; John Thomas, 1 car fire brick; Rees, Graff & Dull, 1 car fire brick; Third Presbyterian Church, 1 car stone; various owners, 3 cars marketing.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

D Wallace, 1 car corn; Meanor & Harper, 140 sks oats; Standard Oil Co, 1 lot flagstone; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 12 bbls apples; R E Sellers & Co, 5 bbls linseed oil; J Myers & Son, 4 bales tobacco; Fackiner & Irwin, 10 do.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

B. W. Morgan, 116 bbls refined, Philad'a; C Ecky, 50 bbls tar, Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail Transportation Company.

J C Gabler, 29 bxs glass; Stamm & Illig, 7 pkgs marketing; T Musgrave, 48 oil bbls; W McElroy, 200 bdls straw boards; Miller & Ricketson, 4 bxs window glass.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva People's Line.

W B Hays, 105 bbls Green county crude oil; Clarke & Co, 41 sks wool; J C Rephart, 5 rolls leather; J Woodwell, 1 box sundries; Patterson & Billings, 14 oil bbls; W J Meek, 40 bbls sks; J S Cunningham, 34 bbls whisky; 31 bales hay, 47 sks oats.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LENI LEOTI.—J. Porterfield & Co, 50 bbls flour; W P Logan, 50 bbls wheel grease; Lamon & Weise, 11 doz chairs, 1 tin safe; owner, 4 bbls apples; Hutchinson Oil Refining Co, 40 oil bbls; Clark & Co, 562 bbls flour; E Heazelton, 300 bdls paper; McElroy & Co, 580 do.

GEORGE MUIR,

OF

ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE

REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, (as per above address), and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is with

JOSEPH FLEMING,

DRUGGIST,

NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $2 30.
je14

CHANDELIERS,

WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS, HYDRANTS, &c.

BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
je15

FINE GOLD PAPERS—

FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,
At No. 107 Market street
au23 HUGHES & BRO.

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. MAIER........J. S. M'KINLEY.

MAIER & McKINLEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Steamboat Agents and Wharfboat Proprietors.

AGENTS for the PITTSBURGH and PARKERSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boat Stores,

At 41 Water Street.

Boats supplied and freights received at all hours.
jy7-tf

PARKERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. B. NEAL........J. S. M'KINLEY.

Neal & McKinley,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS AND

WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS.

Agents for the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg Daily Packet Line. Agents of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Crude, Refined, and Lubricating Oils. jy7-tf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. ROBINSON........BURD C. LEVI.

MOORHEAD & CO.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

AGENTS OF PENNA. CENTRAL R. R.

No. 20 WALL STREET, Louisville, Ky.

Referring to the above we would inform our friends that we will continue business under the same style as heretofore, and at the old stand, our B. C. LEVI giving, as heretofore, the river business his special attention.

W. E. ROBINSON,
BURD C. LEVI.
jy19 RM

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. B. HENDRICK,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchant,

AND WHARFBOAT PROPRIETOR,

CAIRO, ILL.

All steamers, in passing Cairo, make their first landing at Wharfboat, hence forwarding goods in the hands of the proprietor are always sure to be shipped promptly. Especially goods consigned to care of E. B. HENDRICK, Cairo, will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications relative to freights will be promptly answered.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—JOSEPH WALTON, THOMAS FAWCETT. je13-3m

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERRY SHULTZ,

DEALER IN

HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL,

NO. 41 WALNUT STREET,

Between Second and Third, near Barnums Hotel, opposite Cathedral,
mh5-6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

RIVER PACKETS.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(UNION LINE)

PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE........CAPT. M. A. COX.
TELEGRAPH........CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN........CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN........CAPT. A. S. CARLILE

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 5 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of
WM. McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
fe15 Brownsville, Penna.

Monongahela River Packets.

PEOPLE'S LINE

OF STEAMERS

(INCORPORATED)

PITTSBURGH,

Monongahela City, Brownsville

AND GENEVA.

THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

CHIEFTAIN........R. R. ABRAMS, Commander.
ELECTOR........ROBT. PHILLIPS, "

The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m., and Brownsville at 4 p. m.

The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARF-BOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.

THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.

APPLY ON BOARD OR TO

JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM,

AGENT.

On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St.
my11-tf

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:

BAYARD........GEO. D. MOORE, Master
LENI LEOTI........J. HAMILTON, Master.
FOREST CITY........JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9 30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M., and Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 A. M.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2:35 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7 A. M., next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. au14

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minnehaha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
B. C. GRAY.
ap24

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

COPYING PRESSES, BRUSHES AND BOOKS,

For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
au16 Corner Wood and Third streets.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Indispensable to every

STEAM BOILER,

MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY

By its use all kinds of Steam Boilers are Cleaned and kept from Scale, From Ten to Fifteen per Cent. in Fuel Saved.

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAM BOILERS ON LAND AND SEA, ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

The American Anti-Incrustation Company are prepared to remove Scale from any and every description of Steam Boiler, and prevent the hard incrustation or scale from forming. By the use of the Anti-Incrustator the consumption of fuel is much reduced; the frequent stoppage of Mills, Manufactories, Furnaces, Forges, Locomotives, Steamboats, Collieries, etc., to clean boilers, dispensed with, and the danger from the terrible effects of boiler explosions greatly lessened.

Experience has clearly demonstrated the utility of the Anti-Incrustator, and the certainty of its attaining the very desirable results above claimed for it.

Information relative to the Anti-Incrustator cheerfully given personally or through correspondence at the Company's Office, No. 147 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

JOHN C. CRESSON,
President.
H. G. LEISENRING,
Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES HARPER,
Managing Director.
JOHN C. CRESSON,
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON,
DANIEL H. ROCKHILL,
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD,
JAMES HARPER,
WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
H. G. LEISENRING.
Directors.

In addition to the testimonials before given in these columns in behalf of the Anti-Incrustator, the following from the well-known iron manufacturers of Reading, Pa., Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co., speaks for itself. These gentlemen have thoroughly tested the advantages of this wonderful invention in their rolling mill since the 3rd of February, 1866. The Anti-Incrustator has accomplished results never before reached by anything used by these gentlemen, notwithstanding they have tried numerous powders, &c. The high character of Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co., and their reputation throughout the country, gives peculiar significance to their statement, and is in itself sufficient to establish the great value of the Anti-Incrustator:

OFFICE OF SEYFERT, MCMANUS & CO.,
Proprietors of the Reading Iron works, Scott Foundry, Steam Forge and Sheet Mill,
READING, Pa., May 12, 1866.

JAMES HARPER, Esq., Managing Director of the American Anti-Incrustation Company, No. 147 South Fourth street, Phila.

DEAR SIR:—We are pleased to inform you the examination of our mill boilers, on last Sunday, in which we have your "American Anti-Incrustator," proved most satisfactory. We found, again, large quantities of scale. The word does not explain fully what it is, as some of it had grown into rock, in some cases over two inches thick—some of them having the impressions of the rivet head imbedded in the lump. This will not appear so strange when it is understood our boilers have run for years, with our very bad water, while parts of them could not be cleaned in consequence of the two return flues of twenty inch diameter in each boiler. Those with the stay bolts at the heads prevented parts of them from being cleaned, but the Anti-Incrustator leaves no corners uncleaned. It is doing its work most effectually.

We have another, not to be questioned, proof of its great usefulness. The new, clean boiler in which it was put, is as clean as when put up, with a smooth apparent greased surface.

Be good enough to send your Mr. Baker up to put it in our furnace boilers on next Tuesday; seven in number, 40 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, with heaters under each, 30 feet long, 25 inches diameter, commonly called the French boiler.

Respectfully yours, &c.
SEYFERT, MCMANUS & CO.

At the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, a test of the efficiency of the Anti Incrustator has been made under the personal supervision of J. E. Kingsley, Esq., one of the proprietors, with a result surprising and satisfactory, as will be seen from the following:

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Philadelphia, May 8, 1866.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq., President American Anti-Incrustation Company:—Dear Sir—One of the boilers in the Hotel, in which your Anti-Incrustator was placed, March 15, 1866, was opened this morning for examination. The crown-sheet, stays, rods and flues were found clean—all the scale on them when the instrument was introduced was entirely removed. We consider the efficiency and value of the Anti-Incrustator as fully established, and feel sure it will remove all scale from any kind of boiler, and when clean prevent its formation.

We cheerfully recommend the Anti-Incrustator to the public, knowing from experience that it will accomplish even greater results than you claim for it.

Very truly, yours, J. E. KINGSLEY & Co.

Mr. George W. Carr, manufacturer of steel umbrella and parasol frames, in Philadelphia, has also been benefited by the successful working of the Anti-Incrustator, as will appear from his own testimony:

OFFICE G. W. CARR'S STEEL UMBRELLA AND PARASOL FRAME WORKS,
N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1866.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq., President of the American Anti-Incrustation Company—Sir: On the 3d of April last we had two of your Anti-Incrustators placed in the boilers of our works.

The boilers are plain cylinder, 14 feet long and 36 inches in diameter, resting upon and connected with tubular boilers 12 feet long and 42 inches diameter, filled with three-inch tubes, all of them being badly scaled from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch thick.

Owing to the repairs to machinery and other causes, we did not commence running for about a week after the instruments were put in. On Saturday last we blew off for the purpose of examining the condition of the boilers, and were gratified beyond our most sanguine expectations to find large quantities of scale loosened and thrown down to the bottom from the tubes, where heretofore we were unable to clean.

We feel justified in saying, from what we have already seen, that we believe the Anti-Incrustator will do all that you claim for it as a remover and preventer of scale and think it the interest of every person using steam power to have them placed in their boilers.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEORGE W. CARR.

Mr. E. Lamson Perkins, in his celebrated New England Card Factory, near Boston, Mass., has used the same appliance and found almost instantaneous relief from it. The Anti-Incrustator operates with the same singular advantage in the waters of New England as elsewhere, as will be seen from the annexed letter from Mr. Perkins:

OFFICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND CARD FACTORY,
No. 66 Milk st., Boston, Mass., May 10, 1866.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq., President of the Anti-Incrustation Company.—Dear Sir: On the 5th of last March, I put one of your Anti-Incrustators into my boiler. At that time I supposed I must have some scale, as the quantity of coal consumed was about 600 pounds per day of eleven hours, more than when the boiler was new, which was in March, 1864. When the instrument was put on I examined the boiler as well as I could, it being a tubular, of course I could not see much below the upper tubes, which were covered with scale about the thickness of my thumb nail. Judge of my surprise upon opening the boiler on the 5th of April, as I found a scale of from one-sixteenth to one-quarter of an inch thick, loose on the bottom, which we scraped out (sample of which I enclose). Again on May 5th, we examined and found more of the same loose scale.

I am satisfied that in two or three months my boiler will be as clean as when new; if so, I feel safe in saying that it will be able to get the same amount of steam from the same amount of fuel that I did when the boiler was new. I perceived a difference in the boiler on the second day after the instrument was put on in this respect: the water coming from the gauge cocks had a milky look that was never seen before. This gave me assurance that the Anti-Incrustator was doing its work.

I shall continue to open the boiler every thirty days until it is perfectly clean. From what I have seen up to this time, I consider it invaluable as a remover and as a preventive of scale in steam boilers. Our boiler is eighteen feet long, forty-two inches diameter, with thirty-six three inch tubes, each seventeen feet long.

Boiler makers can now guarantee tubular boilers free from scale no matter what kind of water, which is a great desideratum. Yours, truly,

E. LAMSON PERKINS.

Messrs. Cooper, Jones & Cadbury, Brass Founders and Finishers, No. 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, show conclusively the enormous saving in fuel. In this experiment these gentlemen have been very precise, and their experience exhibits the great value of the Anti-Incrustator in this item alone, to say nothing of the additional safety thrown around steam boilers by its use. They say:

OFFICE OF COOPER, JONES & CADBURY'S BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1866.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.—Dear Sir—On the 16th of August we put in a new boiler. On the 3d of March we opened it to put in one of your Anti-Incrustators, when we found about one thirty-second of an inch of scale upon it, which we thought, when we put on your apparatus would remove it. On the 12th instant we again examined our boiler and found it perfectly clean, a quantity of loosened scale being on the bottom, though we had cleaned it out [illegible] on our weekly cleaning by that mode.

Although we have lately added considerable machinery, and consequently needed more power, we have consumed not one ton more per month, or about thirteen per cent, less than in any previous month since the boiler was originally set up.

The boiler is one of Rogers & Black's patent—is nine feet long and two feet ten inches diameter, with 15 inch tubes, and rated at fifteen horse power.

You will observe that a portion of the scale removed (of which we send you a sample) was from the inside of the tubes. Very respectfully,

COOPER, JONES & CADBURY.

Messrs. Hoff, Fontaine & Abbott, of the Eagle Iron Works, (Steam Engine Builders, Iron Founders and Boiler Makers,) No. 1162 North Third street, among our most reliable and important manufacturers, also testify to the great worth of the Anti-Incrustator, as follows:

OFFICE OF HOFF, FONTAINE & ABBOTT,
Proprietors of the Eagle Iron Works,
No. 1162 North Third street,
PHILADELPHIA, May 15th, 1866.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.—Sir: About six weeks since we had placed in our boiler one of your Anti-Incrustators. To all appearance it was quite free from scale when the instrument was put in—the boiler being put in new three months before. Two weeks ago we opened the boiler, after the instrument had been in four weeks, when, to our surprise, we found a quantity of loose scale in the bottom, which had fallen from the tubes. We take pleasure in saying, after what we have seen, that we believe the "Anti-Incrustator" will do all you claim for it as a remover and preventer of scale; and think it the interest of every person using team power to have them placed in their boilers.

Yours, respectfully,
HOFF, FONTAINE & ABBOTT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1866.

The undersigned having the Anti Incrustator in use, consider it valuable in removing scale from boilers and in preventing its formation, as well as in the saving of fuel and rendering boilers less liable to explosion. We heartily recommend it to all persons using steam for the purposes set forth, convinced that it will be highly advantageous.

M. W. BALDWIN & Co.,
Locomotive Builders,
Broad and Hamilton streets.

Wm. B. Thomas, Steam Flour Mills, Thirtieth and Willow streets.
J. E. Kingsley & Co., Continental Hotel.
Morgan, Orr & Co., Machinists and Steam Engine Builders, No. 1219 Callowhill street.
Hoff, Fontaine & Abbott, Eagle Iron Works, 1162 North Third street, Steam Engine Builders, Iron Founders and Boiler Makers.
Chase, Sharp & Thomson, Stove and Hollow Ware Foundry, South Second and Mifflin streets.
Savery & Co. Hollow Ware Foundry, corner South Front and Reed streets.
J. W. Hummel, Morocco Factory, No. 955 North Third street.
Harris & Stotesbury, Philadelphia Sugar House, Noble Street Wharf.
Bolton, Dukeman & Co., Philadelphia Car Works, corner Twenty first and Hamilton streets.
Joseph B. Hughes, No. — South Fourth street.
Sharp & Hawkins, Twenty-fourth street above Green.
Howell Evans, Printer, S. E. corner Fourth and Liberty streets.
Edward H. Williams, General Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad, Altoona, Pa.
John P. Laird, Superintendent Motive Power and Machinery, Pennsylvania Railroad, Altoona, Pa.
Seyfert, McManus & Co., Proprietors Reading Iron Works, Scott Foundry, Steam Forge and Sheet Mill, Reading, Pa.
Stine & Ross.
James Scanlan, Quittapahilla Steam Paper Mills, Lebanon, Pa.
Cooper, Jones & Cadbury, Brass Founders and Finishers, No. 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

In addition to the foregoing, the American Anti-Incrustation Company refer to the following persons having the Anti-Incrustator in use:

Francis B. Stevens, Esq., Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, Hoboken, New Jersey.
Alexander Young, Distiller, 408 South St., Philadelphia.
Adolph & Keen, Hat Manufacturers, 62 North Second St., Philadelphia.
A. M. Collins, Card Manufacturers, 506 Minor street, Philadelphia.
C. H. Grant & Co., Soap and Candle Manufacturers, Twenty third and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia.
James Bruner & Son, Manufacturers, Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, Phila.
Lyon, Shorb & Co., Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. S. Haven, Printer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. P. Campbell & Co., Manufacturers, Oxford, Chester county, Pa.
T. W. McClelland, Davenport, Iowa.

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C. S. HAVEN, Agent.
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DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

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au13

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.00 a m	Day Express	2.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	11.05 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10.20 a m
Baltimore Exp	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac	2.50 p m
N. York Exp	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.15 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.15 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Day Express	10.50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9 15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2 00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1:50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
my21

CHANGE OF TIME.

Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after SUNDAY, August 12, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 A. M.	3:40 P. M.
Express	2:10 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
Fast Line	10:50 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Way Accommodation	6:00 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	9:35 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Steubenville Accom	4:30 P. M.	8:35 P. M.

	Morning Train.	Evening Train.	Night Train.
Leave PITTSB'H	2:00 a.m.	2:10 p.m	10:50 a.m.
Arrive Columbia	11:20 a.m.	10:50 p.m	7:10 a.m.
" Cincinnati	4:20 p.m.	1:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
" Indianap'ls	7:55 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
" Ter. Haute	11:35 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	9:80 p.m.
" St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:35 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
" Louisville	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	9:36 p.m.
" Cairo	1:15 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
JOHN DURAND,
Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.
au6

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2 05 A. M.	Chicago Ex	2 20 A. M.
Cleveland Ex	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp	2 20 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Exp	10 40 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 10 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	6 45 "	Chicago Exp	3 50 P. M.
Cl. & Whg. Ex	1 55 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 40 "
Chicago Ex	2 10 "	Erie & Ygn Ex	6 35 "
Wheeling Exp	4 35 "	Chicago Ex	9 30 "
Chicago Ex	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex	9 20 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Accm	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accm	6 50 A. M.
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 15 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	2 25 P. M.	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 20 "
Leetsdale "	10 15 "	" "	7 05 "

11 00 P. M. leaves Sun'y and no ton Saturd'y. 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Ticket Agent.
jy30

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac	6 30 A. M.	12 20 P. M.
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 00 "	6 00 P. M.
First Hulton Accom	9 00 "	11 20 A. M.
Parnassus do	11 00 "	2 00 P. M.
Second Kiskiminetas Ac	1 30 P. M.	
Second Hulton Accom	2 15 "	4 40 P. M.
Exp. to & from Mah'ng	4 00 "	10 05 A. M.
Third Hulton Accom	4 45 "	6 50 P. M.
Fourth "	6 20 "	8 45 "
Soda Works		8 00 "

The Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works Station at 8 10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh, at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2 50 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.
jy31

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.
mh15

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

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AND

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83 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

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Be sure they read via

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D. M'LAREN,
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E. F. FULLER,
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BOSTON CRACKERS	20 to 22	53 to 58
WINE do	30 to 32	58 to 62
SODA do	22 to 25	55 to 60
OYSTER do	128 to 135	50 to 55
WATER do	54 to 60	60 to 65
BUTTER do	72 to 75	48 to 56
SUGAR do	42 to 46	63 to 68
GRAHAM do	50 to 52	58 to 60
DYSPEPSIA do	20 to 22	60 to 65
CREAM do	52 to 54	20 to 25
GRAHAM WAFERS	32 to 34	58 to 62
MILK BISCUIT	30 to 32	45 to 50
GINGER SNAPS	80 to 84	65 to 70
PILOT BREAD	14 to 20	75 to 80
CRACKER MEAL		115 to 125
ALMOND NUTS	60 to 80	70 to 80
FANCY CRACKER	50 to 60	80 to 90
GINGER CAKES	25 to 28	65 to 75

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PATENT REEL OVEN

Of the Latest improved Kind, being

24 Feet High, 16x17 on the Base.

The inside is arranged with hanging shelves, hung on an immense reel, worked by steam. As soon as the shelves are filled the reel is put in motion, so that the heat is equal on all, giving a

Uniformly Baked Cracker,

Thereby obviating the difficulty existing with the old-fashioned ovens, for in them some crackers are burned before the others are baked.

Crackers put up in Barrels, Half Barrels, or White Wood Boxes that hold a Half Barrel.

TRY THEM.

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BARRED AND PLAIN.

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